

Notæ Nottinghamicæ
OR
Curſory Objections
Againſt the
SYNTAX
OF THE
COMMON-GRAMMAR;
In Order to obtain a Better ;
Deſign'd in the mean time
for the Uſe of Schools.

By RICHARD JOHNSON. M. A.
Author of the
GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARYS,
Maſter of the Free-School in Nottingham.

*Quis inepti
Tam patiens libri, tam ferreus ut tenent ſe, Juv :*

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RIGHT HONORABLE

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BRITISH MUSEUM



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A. M. 1891

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 named in the report of the Committee on the subject of the
 proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York.
 The names are given in the order in which they were named in the
 report.

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The Dedication.

**TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
ROBERT**

**EARL OF
Oxford and Mortimer,
Lord High Treasurer of
Great Britain, &c,**

GREAT SIR,

YOUR Lordship's just Praises as
little need my setting forth, as
it is above my Capacity to do it, as I
should. The Hearts and Mouths of all
good Men are full of them already:
And as for those that do not perceive
such flagrant Merits, or rather, who
will not own that they do, 'tis not I
can make them. Instead therefore of
telling the World that of your Lord-

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The Dedication

ship, which they know already, I will presume, with your Lordship's Permission, to acquaint you with something, which, though a publick Grievance, among so many greater Thoughts and Cares, may possibly have escap'd your Lordship's Observation.

The Common Grammar, by which our Youth are taught the Analogy, and Structure of the Latin Tongue, is altogether incompetent for that Purpose, Its Rules are many of 'em notoriously false, as being directly contrary to the whole Tenor of Latin Authors. Many are obscure and puzzling even to the Older Heads, others downright unintelligible, and that to the most sagacious Understanding. It is so very short, and defective in Things as necessary to be known, as any it takes notice of, that it leaves us at an utter Loss in a thousand Instances, to say no more here, how to express our Conceptions according to the use of Authors, which should be the Business of Grammar. So that Youth going thus unfurnish'd from School to the Universities, where,

The Dedication

where, in many Colleges, these Studies are so little regarded, are incapable of Reading the Authors with any Pleasure, or Promptness, because of the many Turns of Expression frequent in them, and such utter Strangers to their Grammar. The Consequence of this is, that those Authors generally lie by the Walls unread, which, if I have any Taste, will ever be found the uncorrupted Fountains of Eloquence, Wit and good Sense.

This I charg'd upon it in a Book publish'd about eight Years ago, Entitled, *Grammatical Commentaries*, which had the Approbation of several of the Principal Schoolmasters, viz. of *Westminster, Winchester, Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors, Christ's Hospital*, and *Mr. William Baxter of Totenham*, in their Testimonials prefix'd. As for the rest, their Sense is not hard to be gather'd from their Silence. For when the Universal Practice of a Nation is so hardly censur'd, and not justified, nor any Endeavour to justify it, then, if ever, the Rule holds, *Silence gives Consent*. And that is the only Reason

The Dedication

son I have put in some hard Language on Purpose here, to convince the World, that nothing can provoke the Patrons of this Grammar to undertake the Defence of it. There are two indeed, that have been pecking at an oversight or two of mine in a Subject, wherein no Body hitherto had wrote without thousands, but not one, that Undertakes to justify the Grammar in the Main, or to meddle with the Body of my Book.

And sure the World will conclude with me, that wou'd have been done, if the Matter wou'd have born it. The Style of my Adversarys is a plain Proof that no good Will was wanting, but upon a Reply to each, all was hush'd, and the Cause dropt for ever. Since that several Schoolmasters of Note, have wrote, or sent to me, desiring that I would proceed to draw up a compleat Syntax, so that from thence, and the Commentary's, which treat only of the Analogical Part, a Compendious Grammar might be extracted for the Use of Schools. This Work is well advanc'd already

The Dedication.

already, yet such is the Difficulty of being exact in these matters, as I would fain be, that the Remainder will cost no small Pains to finish.

'Twas this that made me think of laying the matter before your *Lordship*, that so I might see whether it were like to be to any Purpose, to wear out my self further in this Pursuit. I humbly beg your *Lordship's* Pardon for this Presumption. But indeed, as the Case stood, I could do no less, having never met with one single Schoolmaster of Learning, and Candour, especially that had seen the Commentary's, who did not freely confess, that the only Reason, why he taught this Grammar, was, it's being enjoyn'd by Authority; as for his Judgment, he thought as meanly of it, as my self. And then, considering your *Lordship's* known Inclination to promote learning, your fam'd Penetration in every Part of it, your deserved Interest, & credit with the Queen, by which you are enabled to carry on and perfect, what Men in my mean Station can but

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The Dedication.

Design; who so proper, as your Lordship, to represent to Her Majesty, that there is an ill Use made of Her Authority. That the Youth of the Kingdom are under the last Discouragement of a false, puzzling, and Defective Method in their Education, their Masters bound to teach them contrary to their own Judgment, and certain Knowledge.

And now Your Lordship sees the Reason that induc'd me to dedicate so little a Book to so great a Person. The Subject of it is not little. It is concerning the Fundamental of all Learning, the Faculty of Interpretation, which, if not rightly settled at first, is seldom attain'd ever after.

I know it is commonly said, and that is all that can be said, that we have had many good Scholars made by this Grammar. But what is impossible can never be. And I make my self sure that it is impossible to get Truth from Falshood, Right from wrong, or the whole of any thing from that, which does not

The Dedication

So much as treat of the tenth Part of it. If therefore we have had any Scholars in this Way, it must be Owing to their own Reading, and Observation, not to the Precepts of this Book. But then this is a Work of such Time, and Labour, that not one in a Thousand have the Heart to go through with it.

And when all this is done, unless all those Observations, or most of them, are orderly digested, and brought under general Canons, or *Ratio's* of Language, which is really a Grammar, 'tis impossible to have them at Hand upon Occasion. So much is this one despis'd Part of Learning above the Power of humane Memory.

Nay, I will go a Step further. Whoever shall compose a just Latin Grammar, will find it too extensive to carry in his Mind, and himself under a frequent Necessity of consulting his own Book, where his Memory fails him.

To this 'tis commonly answer'd, that if a just Grammar will be so Voluminous, that it cannot be retain'd in Memory,

The Dedication

mory, but must be consulted upon Occasion, we are as well, as we are, having the Dictionarys to consult upon such Occasions, and they will supply what is wanting in Grammar. If the matter of Fact were true here, they wou'd indeed say something, though it would be still much more difficult, and cost much more Time to consult Dictionarys, than Grammars, upon these Points. But in Truth the Dictionarys are very short in the Grammatical Account they give of Words; and I know of no one, that will so much as tolerably do this Business, the *Thesaurus* of *Stephens* not excepted. Indeed to the Words treated of, they commonly subjoin their Structure, and 'tis not seldom they omit it too : But then as to *Grammatical Ratio's* the great Shortner of Enquiries of this Nature, they say little or nothing; whence they that depend upon them, must often be at a Loss how to express themselves upon those Occasions, which are a great many. And yet the contrary Opinion has hoisted

The Dedication.

hoisted this Book to such a price, as few that have Occasion for it, can reach to. But I must consider who I am speaking to, and not go the Length this Subject wou'd lead me. I crave your *Lordship's* leave, only to mention one practical Argument, that this Book does not answer the Purposes pretended, either by it's Defectiveness, or being so tedious to be consulted, and that is, that excepting the small Orbit of the Physicians, we have hardly any thing comes forth in the Learned Language, and that which does, is, for the most part, so very exceptionable, that it had been more for the Author's Reputation, to have let it alone.

A late Writer that little thinks of it, is an Instance of this, in some *Grammatical* Errors of the first Magnitude but yet too little to trouble your *Lordship* with.

These to me are plain Proofs, that the Defects of our *Grammar*, are never well supply'd afterwards; and that a compleat *Latin Grammar* wou'd save

The Dedication

Mankind, to speak at the lowest, at least ten years of their Lives, for other Purposes. This wou'd very much help our youth, with Ease and Readiness to read the Authors, and so make the Study a place, as agreeable, as the Tavern. This would enable us to write *Latin*, that we should not be ashamed the World should see: And that would Occasion the putting many of those admirable Discourses, in which our Divines especially abound, into that Language, which is understood all over *Europe*; to the Eternal Honour of our Country, and the Universal Benefit of Mankind, who, as far as I can learn, have nothing comparable to them, amongst themselves.

Bishop *Fell* was sensible of this, and in his Zeal for the Promotion of Learning and the common good, he procur'd a Set of *Oxford* Men, to write a Supplement to the Book, which goes by the Name of the *Oxford* Notes. But this Work unluckily happening into such hands, as thought it sufficient

The Dedication

ent to transcribe *Vossius*, and *Messieurs de Port Royal*, and they being very defective, especially in the Syntax, the Notes by Consequence prov'd so too. Indeed of all Nations, that have Learning, we have least applyed our selves to cultivate this Part of it, and whilst they have been improving from much better Originals, we have set down contented, with a Book huddled up in hast, for above a hundred Years, and that wrote, as appears by the Preface, to be us'd only *pro tempore*, till a better could be found.

My Lord,

I have faithfully represented according to the best of my poor Understanding, what, by long Experience, I have found to be the Case as to this Matter, nor will any thing extant much mend it.

How many of the Schoolmasters will join with me in this Representation, I know not, some of the Principal have done it already in their Testimonials to the *Commentary's*; and others have offer'd themselves since: But as for depending, or excusing so unreasonable a Practice,

The Dedication.

Practice, as that of Teaching our Youth by the Common Grammar, I perswade my self not a Man of them will undertake it, unless as enjoyn'd by Authority.

I think no Man has a more profound Reverence for Authority, than my self; but I think too, it is not inconsistent with that Reverence to distinguish, what Authority enjoyns deliberately, and what it is lead to continue, for want of due Representation, by the Persons concern'd to make it Authority has enough to do with weightier Matters, without Busying it self with these smaller Things, till fairly Represented. And therefore the Severity, with which I have treated this Book, will not be look'd upon, I hope, as a Reflection upon Authority, but upon them only, who wou'd stifle and conceal from it, what it wou'd be glad to know, and amend.

I shall spend no more of your *Lordship's* precious Time, than to Beg Pardon again for this Presumption, to wish
your

The Dedication

your *Lordship* Health, Happiness and Success in all your great Designs, among which if this not altogether a little one happen to find any Room, There is no doubt but your *Lordships* great Genius will find ways to perfect it, and that I perswade my self will be] a great Publick Benefaction, and such as will diminish nothing of the Lustre of your *Lordship's* Name with Posterity: And if any Thing can be contributed to it by so mean an Instrument, as my self, your *Lordship* may command it from

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient

Most Humble Servant,

RICHARD JOHNSON,

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The Preface.

TO THE

SCHOOL-MASTERS

GENTLEMEN.

Finding that there are some Smatterers among you, (and such will creep into all Professions; especially one so little Valu'd, so poorly Rewarded as ours,) that cavil at my Latin; I have resolv'd for this Time to speak to you in English. What I have to say is, that Having made you a kind of Promise in the Commentaries, that if God gave me Life and Health, I would do the same upon the Syntax, as I have done upon the Analogical Part; I presently set upon the Work in that Way. But a little Experience shew'd me, that the Book would be too voluminous so manag'd. This put me upon a Necessity of Steering another Course, to draw up a Syntax without Regard, or but with little however, to other Authors, which the Intelligent Reader might easily apply, as it rose, to the Common Grammar, or any other he was vers'd in. The greatest Part of this Work is now finish'd, but with such Labour and Difficulty, that I am fully sensible there is a great deal still to be undergone in the Remainder, every thing in this Subject, when it comes to be wrought off producing something beyond Expectation, beyond Imagination. I have therefore at last comply'd with the Advice of my Family and other Friends to suspend the further Prosecution of the Work, till I shall see some good Grounds to hope that an Abridgment of the whole will be Receiv'd for the National Grammar. These Grounds must arise from your Opinion of the Matter, who are the best Judges. Some of you have already sign'd Representations, that a better

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GRAM:

The Preface.

Grammar is absolutely necessary, and I a proper Person to compile it. The first Part of this I think you cannot but see, every Days Experience must convince you of it. As to my Qualification for the Compiling of it, I have only this to say, that, considering the Difficulty of it, I had rather any Body should do it, than I, considering the Usefulness, rather I than no Body.

In this Indifference, Gentlemen, all that I Request of you is, that you would make a Representation that the present Grammar is a publick Grievance, and ought to be set aside; as to the Designation of the Person, that must compile another in the Room of it, I leave it entirely to your Selves, only with this Caution, that you would name some one, and no more. For more are never likely to agree, either in Substance, or Method. Wherefore if you will send sign'd Representations directed to me at Mr. Samuel Keeble's Bookseller at the Turks-Head in Fleetstreet, London, paying Postage, that there is an absolute Necessity of a New Grammar, pitch upon whom you will for the Author, I shall be glad to lie by, take my Base, and see another do it, and yet apply to Authority, as far as I may, that it may be done by your own Man. You may pitch upon enow that will make it better, and considering what we are to depart from, I hope an Alteration for the worse need not much be apprehended even from my Hand.

As to the Book you are now presented with, the Design of it is to shew you, that the Syntax of the Common Grammar is as Faulty, as the Analogy, and indeed 'twas the correcting of this Part mainly, that first put me upon this Design. The Heads here indeed are not many, the Book being the Production of a small Time, and Nothing, but what my present Memory, or a slight Search would furnish out: But they are much too many to be false, obscure, or deficient in, and they branch out into so many Particulars, that there are many hundred Ways of expressing the Relations of Things (the whole Business of Grammar) which that in Use among us gives no Direction for.

And

The Preface.

And very many Conceptions which that teaches us to express Grammatically no one Way whatsoever. But this is telling you what you know already. The means to Remedy it would, I am confident, please you much better.

Now this, Gentlemen, seems to lie very much in your own Hands, We have a QUEEN fully disposed to do every Thing for the Good of her People, and Her Prime Minister is a Man of Learning, and not idly by Consequence, but in Fact an Encourager of Learning: So that if you present your Grievances, there is no doubt of a Redress. The only Difficulty will be to pitch upon a Person to compile a Complete Grammar, such as may not be run down, as soon as it is out; but if you cannot agree upon that, the Government, I doubt not, will find one, and will not let a thing so necessary fall to the Ground for want of a proper Person to perform it.

I hope, Gentlemen, after all this Pains, I may expect that, the Principal of you at least, will either come into the Design, or give your Reasons why you cannot. And if they shall be such, as are not already obviated in the following Book, nor in the Preface to the Commentaries, let them be fairly argued, and I will endeavour they shall be as fairly answered.

In the mean time as to the two Objections of the Learned and Ingenious Authors of the English Grammar with Notes against my Definition of Grammar (namely that whereas I say, Grammar is the Art of expressing the Relation of Things, I should have said Words, not Things: And whereas I subjoin with due Accent in Speaking, I should have said Quantity, not Accent) I was induc'd to use those Terms by the Considerations following.

First, It seem'd to me that Man had two Faculties, the one of Conception, the other of expressing, or signifying to others such Conception. That Conception was twofold, either Simple, or Relative: Simple, such as consider'd Things by themselves, Relative, such as consider'd the Relation of Things to each other.

Secondly,

The Preface.

Secondly, That Things consider'd by themselves can make no Discourse, and therefore could not be the Subject of Grammar. It remain'd therefore, as I thought, that Relative Conceptions must be it, and they being of the Relations of Things, the Expression of them must be so too. Nay the very Relation of Words, the Term contended for, seem'd to me to imply the Relation of Things in the first place, forasmuch as there can be Nothing in the Sign, but what is first in the Thing Signified. And this being the main End of Grammar, I chose to define by it, not by that, which was merely subservient to that End: Though as the means I plainly refer to it by the Term Construction. (that is, in or by the Construction of Words) in my Definition. But I fancy the Gentlemen misapprehend me, and think I confound Grammar with Logick as making it to teach the Relations of Things, whereas I say, tis the Art of Expressing the Relations of Things not Teaching them. And certainly since we are capable of expressing the Relations of Things, there must be some Art of doing it, but beside Grammar I know not any.

As to the Term Accent, I freely own that we have not the same Use of it, which the Antients had, and therefore though I used the Term, as being establish'd in that Sense, yet in Effect I reduce it to Quantity by my Examples of amicus, and amicus, rusticus, rusticus, With the Quantity of the Penultima put over them: Tho' it may be a nice Ear would find something of Accent in long Syllables, as well as Quantity.

Gentlemen, I am

Your Fellow Labourer and

Humble Servant

RICHARD JOHNSON

NOCTES NOTTINGAMICÆ, &c.

Lat : Gram. P. 73.

Resolvi potest hic modus per quod et ut ad hunc modum. *Quod tu rediisti incolumis gaudeo. Ut tu fabulam agas volo.*

Johnson.

What by *quod* and *ut* promiscuously without Distinction? No sure. At this Rate I do not find, but, where *Cæsar* says, *Futurum esse, ut paucis annis omnes Galli pellerentur*, I may say, *quod omnes Galli pellerentur*. But where's the Authority? So where *Cicero* says, *Credo quod hærebant in memoria quacunq[ue] audierat, aut viderat*. I dont find by this Rule, but I may say, *Credo ut hærebant in memoria*. But where again is the Authority? Many other Cases might be put, in which this Rule will, either lead us into Error, or leave us at Hazard for the Right. Now what can Child, or Man make of a Direction, which, when there is a nice Distinction in the Thing, makes none in the Rule? And how do the *Annotators* mend the Matter? Why they say not a Word to't. *Messieurs De Port Royal* take this Point into Consideration, and state it well in the Main. Their Rule is *La par-ticule ut se met seulement apres les Verbes de demander, de craindre, de commander, ou qui marquent le desir &c. L'affection; comme Jubeo, volo, curo, laboro, ou qui signifient quelque evenement; comme fit, eve-nit,*

nit, coniugit &c. But here they seem to preclude the promiscuous Use of *quod* and *ut* which in some Cases is allowable by very good Warrant. I will give some Examples. *Illa est causa, ut Veteres cloacæ, primum per Publicum ductæ, nunc privata passim subeant testæ. Nam, quod huc properet in magistratum venire, causam non habet. Moneo ut, hortor ut* will not be questioned, but *quod* will do also.

*Delicias si quis, lascivæq; carmina quærit.
Pramoneo nunquam Scripta quod ista legat. Again
Hanc Venus ex alto flentem sublimis Olympo.
Spectat, et infidis quod sit acerba monet.*

And that we may not think the Poets only to have taken this Liberty, in Cicero's Epistles, or those of his Friends to him, I forget which, even as Grævius has publish'd them, I find *Cohortarer vos quod foriorem animo essetis*. Other Books indeed have *quò* for *quod*, but *quo* would be as extraordinary every whit in this place.

Lat. Gram. P. 73.

Verbum inter duos Nominativos diversorum Numerorum positum cum alterutro convenire potest, ut, *quid enim nisi vota supersunt. Nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.*

Johnson.

The other Examples are to the Purpose, but these two are wholly impertinent in this place, For here are not two Nominative Cases with one Verb, but each Nominative has a Verb of its own, one of them express'd, the other left to the Understanding, and the Resolution is, *Quid superest, nisi vota supersunt. Nil deest, nisi carmina desunt,*
Lat.

Impersonalia præcedentem Nominativum non habent, ut, *Tadet me vita. Pertasum est conjugij. de quibus suo loco.*

Johnson.

We have shewn in the Commentaries, Animadversion 100. p. 256. how absurd it is, and for what Reason, to suppose a Verb without a Nominative Case, especially for one, who had in the same page allow'd the Infinitive Mood, or Proposition Infinitive to be the Nominative to the Verb. Now to proceed to that which is there promis'd, namely to shew their several Subjects, and the Reason how they come to be left unexpress'd: 'Tis plain, that whatever can be the Subject of our Thoughts, may also be the Subject of our Discourse: And this an Infinitive Mood, or proposition may be, as well as an ordinary Noun. And this proposition whether Infinitive, or Finite, though consisting of never so many Words, is consider'd by the *Latins* as one single Thing, and its Verb, or Adjective is always put in the singular Number, as *Audito Casarem cum omnibus copiis adventare. Juxta periculoso, vera, seu ficta promeret. Tentatum ut duo parricij consules crearentur rem ad interregnum perduxit.* Now if this be so, and that cannot be deny'd, then there is no Verb in Language, but must have either an ordinary Noun, or some one of these for its Subject. We will try the Author's Examples, and shew one or other of these Subjects in every one of them. Take them as they lie. *Interest Magistratus tueri bonos.* tueri bonos is the Subject. *Refert multum Christianæ reip episcopos doctos et pios esse.* episcopos doctos esse is the Subject. *Tuâ refert reipsum nosse.* reipsum nosse is the Subject. *Ea cades*

crimini potissimum datur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja
nihil interfuit Cades repeated is the Subject. *Magni*
refert quibuscum vixeris, here the Subject is *Res* or *Nego-*
rium understood, and the Resolution this, *Hac res*
or hoc Negorium. (*nempe homines, cum quibus hominibus*
vixeris) *magni refert*. The next of any seeming Diffi-

culty is, *Convenit mihi tecum*. But the Subject is *Res*
 understood. For they use *Convenire* as well of the
 Thing agreed in, as of the Person agreeing, as, *Si pote-*
rat res convenire. Hac fratri mecum non conveniunt.
Non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi. Where *Tem-*
pus understood is the Subject, as is said in the Com-
 mentarys. *Benefit multis à principe.* *Res* is the
 Subject, and so to *malefit*. *Dolet dictum impruden-*
ti, adolescenti, et liberi. *Dictum* the Subject is plain-
 ly express'd. *Stat mihi casus renovare omnes.* The
 Subject is *Sententia*, which is frequently express'd.
 In others an Infinitive Mood, or proposition Inf-
 initive, as I call it, is plainly express'd as the Sub-
 ject. In those of Affection, as *Pœnitet, cadet, mi-*
seret, miserescit, pudet, piget, Consideratio, or Cogitatio
 is understood, and is therefore omitted, because it
 is easy, and natural to understand it, there being
 nothing that raises these Affections in the Mind,
 but Consideration, or Reflection. So that *pœnitet*
me tui, is at length *Consideratio, or Cogitatio tui pœ-*
nitet me, and so of the rest. In *Pertasum est conju-*
gi, and the like, where the Participle is Neuter,
 we must suppose *Negorium* in its larger Sig-
 nification, equivalent to *Res*, for the Subject un-
 derstood. The only Difficulty remaining is in
 Impersonals, as they call them, of the Passive
 Voice, as *Sirato discumbitur astro, Statur à me. Con-*
cursum est. Pugnarum est. But here the Infinitive
 Active is to be understood; as *Discumbere discum-*
bitur. Stare, or statio statur, Concurrere concursum
est. Pugnare pugnatum est. And if any shall bog-
 gle

gle at this ; let him consider what we alledg'd for the Reasonableness of this under the Supine from *Plautus* and *Cicero*, and that Doubt will clear up, I cannot but think. I add here that it is a Thousand times more allowable to suppose this, than to admit of a Verb without a Subject. All Forms of Speech are either Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, or Subjunctive. And it is absurd to the last Degree to suppose a Man to make a Declaration, or Enquiry of No Thing, to give a Command, and to No Thing or Person, to subjoin a Sentence without a Subject. What can this tend to? but to pluck up Reason by the Roots, blot out the great Fundamental of *Grammar*, that every Sense consists at least of a Noun and a Verb, without which, as to the Order of Interpretation, that great Difficulty to young Heads, Children are left in a Labyrinth without a Clue.

Gram.

When two Substantives come together, betokening diverse Things, the latter shall be the Genitive Case, as *Pacundia Ciceronis*, &c.

Lat. Gram. P. 75.

Quum duo Substantiva diversæ significationis sic concurrent, ut posterius à priori possideri quodammodo videatur; tum posterius in Genitivo ponitur, ut

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia Crescit.
Rex pater patriæ. Arma Achillis. Cultor Agri.

Johnson.

These are the two Rules which our Authors have given us concerning the structure of two concurring Substantives. The first is intelligible indeed, but false, or else, *occidit hominem gladij*, he kill'd a Man with a Sword is true Latin. And so, *locutus sum cum homine Equi*, I spoke to the Man of the Horse.

Horfe. If this be false Latin, the Rule is false, for that plainly directs it. Here are two Substantives signifying divers Things in each.

The Latin Rule is wholly unintelligible. Real Possession is no very hard matter to understand; but for this Possession in Imagination, *possideri quodam modo videatur*, it is a Grammatical Cant, which no Body can Understand, but they that understand Nothing. What! the Structure of Substantives one with another, so considerable a part of Latin Syntax, left to the Stretches of Fancy and Imagination! People are apt enough to differ in their Judgments. *Vetus Verbum est, quot homines, tot sententia*; And is it to be expected that they should jump in their Fancys?

Indeed, if Men's Judgments and Fancys concurred so, as the two Substantives are suppos'd to do in the Rule, the latter to be possess'd by the former, something might be done, but the Case is quite otherwise; Men will judge and fancy for themselves. And upon these Terms, I see not what Instruction can be got from this Rule. Let us try it either way. First, where no possession can be imagin'd, and yet the Structure requires a Genitive Case, as *Insolentia rei. Absentia Caesaris. Vacuitas doloris. Exul domus suae, Larium suorum. Si alia fuga honoris non esset. In tantâ orbitate Reipublica virorum talium.*

Ut Caeli Pelion esset Ixer. Pellex ego facta Sororis. Satietas provinciae. Solitudo loci. Ego sum mendicus filij mei, &c.

And as in these Cases, and many others, no Possession between the two Substantives can be imagin'd: So in these that follow, where Possession may as well be imagin'd, as in the Author's Instances, there is either no room for the Genitive Case,

or some other Case is equally good. *Sunt quædam animæ cum corpore similitudines. Similitudinem ejus rei quâ de agitur, adeam rem quâ de judicatur, commemorando. Inimicitias vetustas cum Cæsare habuit ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones. De quibus ille maximas gratias agit. Servum à pedibus meis Romam misi. Quæ habet ad res certas vitiosam offensionem. Obsides ad numerum, frumentumq; dedit. Nonnulla apud bonos gratia. Ad hæc omnia una consolatio est. Apud Pompeium te ponam ingratiæ. Item ad alios morbos aliæ Causa. Inani circa voces studio senescunt. Agricola habent rationem cum terrâ. Agere de pace cum Fide. Ut ad hanc prædam adjutores vos profiteamini. Ex illo ei notitia cum absente Perseo fuit. Cum Marco Fabio mihi summus est usus. Si Fortuna volet fies de Rhetore Consul. Si volet hæc eadem fies de Consule Rhetor. Hæredes instituit primos, Tiberium ex parte tertiâ: Secundos Drusum Tiberij filium ex triente: Et ex partibus reliquis Germanicum Liberosq; Ejus. Nihil fuit adjuvienti ad pulchritudinem. These following Substantives *Acerbitas, Animus, Asperitas, Beneficentia, Beneficium, Benevolentia, Benignitas, Comitas, Contumacia, Crudelitas, Feritas, Humanitas, Immanitas, Justitia, Lenitas, Liberalitas, Meritum, Officium, Pietas, Proclivitas, Propensitas, Sævitia, Severitas, Voluntas*, are they ever construed with a Genitive of the Object? Can I say *tuum patriæ animum facile perspicio*, I easily perceive how you stand affected to your Country? Must I not say, *tuum in patriam animum*? And so of all the rest, except *Benevolentia*, which is once found indeed with a Genitive of its Object, but the General Construction is an Accusative, and *in, erga, or adversus*: And can I not as well fancy a possession between*

between *Benignitas* and *patriam*, as betwixt *Amor* and *Nummi*?

Let us take the Author's Examples; There is but one of them that signifies real possession, and in that, by a Blunder peculiar to this Author, the stated order of the Rule is inverted. For in *Arma Achillis* there is indeed a possession, but quite contrary to the order of the Rule, the former Substantive is possess'd by the Latter, not the Latter by the Former. Is it not much more distinct and intelligible, and of better Direction for the assortment and certainty of structure, to say that *amor* is a transitive Action, and *nummi* the Patient or Object? That in *Cultor agri*, *Cultor* is the transitive Agent, and *agri* the Object or Patient? That in *Pater Patriæ*, *Pater* is a Relative, *Patriæ* its Correlative? But this it will be said the Annotators have done, and so no need for me to intermeddle.

The Annotators have indeed transcribed *Vossius's* Rule for this structure, and I cannot say, had either of them furnished the Rule with Examples sufficient for the right Application of it, but it had been a Tolerable direction for the general Government of a Genitive Case by a Substantive: But for want of a competent number of Examples, (which are as necessary in Grammar every whit as Rules,) the Application of the Rule cannot be understood, but by him, who knows the whole matter beforehand, without seeing the Rule. To Argue this in form would make a long dispute, and I am resolv'd to be as short as possible. But to evince the matter another way, I desire to be inform'd how the following Structures are deducible from *Vossius's* Rule. *Quoad ejus fieri potuit. Quoad ejus facere potueris. Ut ex Pecuniâ ejus latronum largitio fieret. Admiror tuam Cæterarum rerum excellentem Sapientiam. Ut meâ Diligentia rerum tuarum,*

te quoque ad rerum nostrarum memoriam excitarem.
 So diligentia restamentorum. Indiligentia vari. Sed
 in tantâ rerum omnium desidiâ arbitror non esse
 cognitos. Malarum rerum industria fuisse animos.
 Malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur. Cuius
 non dimicare fuit vincere. Quid est illius vivere?
 Diu mori. Ficus cascâ statim stagnis mergitur, hoc
 equus fœcari. Cui omnium rerum maximam fidem habe-
 bat. Quia et non silem habi argenti. Cuius sibi
 perpetuam licentiam optaret. Imperio omnium gen-
 tium constituto, i. e. in omnes gentes. Qui Senatum
 a Pyrrhi pace revocavit. Colloquium Annibalis pro re
 natâ non incommodum. Prodigia futura cadis. Bellax
 ego facta sororis. Pravaricator causa publica. Con-
 sensus concentusq; malorum. Qui nullum cuius-
 quam rei habuere magistrum. Atq; utinam ceteris
 mortalibus similis abstinentia alieni sonet. Nihil
 intermissa navigatione hiberni maris Corcyram ad-
 vehitur. Si alia fuga honoris non esset. Tertiam in-
 terrogationem poscenti victoriam omnium bellorum
 dari respondet. Trium simul bellorum victor. Ut
 sine ulla excusatione hyemis exercitus quàm calexime
 transportaretur. Si fecerit nullius rei à se repul-
 sam laturum. Nihil tibi aquæ profuerit ad temperan-
 tiam rerum omnium, i. e. in rebus omnibus. Est ani-
 mus reditus sed pia causa tener. Tanti errores im-
 plicant temporum, i. e. in, vel de temporibus. So
 nominum error manet. Qui tantas Etiam infini-
 tas pecunias non propter mercedem laboris, sed prop-
 ter magnificentiam liberalitatis repudiavit. Eque-
 stris gradus candidatus. Mercium potiora instituit
 Cum gravi tributo pacis à Romanis premeretur. Omnes,
 qui magnarum rerum consilia suscipiunt, aestimare
 debent.

B

Of

Of the Structure of Verbal Substantives.

These Substantives making so considerable a part of the Lattin Tongue, and being so various in their Structure, distinct and particular Rules are as necessary here, as in any other Case. But instead of that, what says the Grammar? What says Vossius? What say the Annotators? Why the First just nothing. The two latter next to nothing. All they tell you is. *The Verbal Substantive will sometimes govern the Case of its Verb.* Thank you for nothing. I wou d know which will govern that Case, and which will not: Which will govern either that, or the Genitive. Is there a Word of this? Not a Syllable in the Grammar: Next to Nothing in either of them. Let us try the matter by Queries, and see whether any of them all will resolve them. The Verbal *Aditus* what structure has it? Must I say, *Aditu regis obtento*, or *ad regem*, or may I say both? And so of those that follow *Adjutor injuriæ*, or *ad injuriam*. *Deditio ad Romanos*, or *Romanis*? *Affuetudine mali efferaverant animos*, or *malo*? *Favor Germanici*, *Germanico*, in *Germanicum*, or *pro Germanico*? Or all? *Dominium rerum*, or *in res*? *Ut in Deditione Romanorum sint*, or *ad Romanos*? *Imperium bonorum*, or *in bonos*? *Libertas pœnitendi*, or *ad pœnitendum*, Tac. p. 140. *Minister sceleris*, *sceleri*, or *ad scelus*? *Memoria hujus rei*, or *hâc de re*? *Indulgentia in suos*, or *suis*? *Astipulator Epicuri*, or *Epicuro*? *Illis ad ignoscendum facultas nulla est data*, or *ignoscendi*, Tac. *Fautor alicui*, or *alicujus*? *Habere potestatem vitæ & necis*, or *in vitam & necem*? *Imperiorum obedientia* or *Imperijs*? *Obsequium bonorum*, *bonis*, or *in bonos*? *In alios criminator*, or *aliorum*. Tac. 157. *Otium studiorum*, or *à studijs*? *Remedium hujus rei*, *huic rei*, or *ad hanc rem*? *Requiem belli non fore*, or *à bello*? *Satisfactio præstanda est tam nefandi*

nefandi criminis, or ob nefandum crimen? Descriptio Antonij, or in Antonium? Ardor gloriæ, or ad gloriam. Spes fuga or ad fugam? Aviditas cibi or ad cibum? Suffragator Antonij or Antonio? Successor Imperij or Imperio? Subseffores alienorum matrimoniorum oculi or matrimonijs? Vacatio militiæ or à militiâ? Now here I expect some will be so cunning, as to say, that the various Government here, when it is variable, depends upon the Preposition; but I own, I never could attain to so much nicety. A Preposition is nothing, but a mere Sign of Relation, any more, than Postposition, or Case, and therefore is equally govern'd by the Noun, i. e. is equally required to be there to shew such relation, when Custom demands it, and therefore 'tis an Omission not to be forgiven in these Grammarians, and all others that I know of, to give us no other notice of the Prepositions, than of the Cases of Nouns they are join'd with, and say nothing of the Occasions upon which they may, or must be used, which makes the greatest part of Latin structure.

Of Verbals that have a double Construction,

In this all our Authors are short too, many of these Substantives having a double Construction of which they hardly give us so much as a Hint. They are these that follow, *Actio, Ambirio, Consilium, Colloquium, Cogitatio, Conjectura, Contentio, Confessio, Controversia, Cunctatio, Cunctator, Cura, Desperatio, Disceptatio, Disceptator, Dubitatio, Expectatio, Fama, Fiducia, Gratulatio, Lex, Liberatio, Judex, Judicium, Meditatio, Mentio, Opinio, Præceptio, Præceptum, Quæstio, Querela, Rixa, Ratiocinator, Sensus, Silentium, Suspicio, Solatium, Timor.* As *Est actio hujus rei, in hanc rem, de hac re. Præceptum alicujus rei dare, in rem, or de re.* But this

matter we shall reserve to our Syntax as being inconsistent with our designed Brevity in this Place.

Of the Elliptick Structure of the Genitive Case.

Vossius has five Rules for this. The first is when the Genitive appears to be govern'd of an Adjective of the Neuter Gender put Substantively. The Second when a Substantive Relative is understood, as *Hectoris Andromache Subacti Uxor*. The Third, when the Ablative *Causa*, or *Ratione* is left to be understood. The Fourth is, when the Genitive is added to a local Preposition, as *ad Jovis subaud: Edem*. &c. The Fifth is, when the Genitive is added to a Verb, but a Substantive understood, as *Regis est*, i. e. *Regis est Officium*, &c. and upon this he enlarges further afterwards than our Grammar takes notice of, which hitherto, except in the Third Head, has kept company with him. But I would ask of them all, by which of their Rules I can say, *Qua propter mihi moris est*. For this cannot be supply'd by *Causa*, but *Consuetudo*. For thus Varro, *Est mos institutum animi quod sequi debeat consuetudo*. So, *cui omnium rerum ipsius semper credebatur. Nemo mihi duarum rerum crederet, Quod illi ejus sine bello posset. Conferunt principibus, vel armorum, vel frugum. Facientem, ut quisq; audentia habuisset, centuriones trucidant. Est operæ auribus percipere. Si quis in pariete demolendo damnum infecti promiserit. Jasonem Thessalum an satis justa ultio absumpserit, ambigua estimationis est. Pedestre praelium nullius certaminis fuit. Quod manifesta contumelia est.* With several others wherein *res* is understood, as is plain by that of Ovid, *Non est res rationis amor. Hostem qui feriet mihi erit Carthaginensis quisquis erit cunctatis.* And as in all these, or at least in most of these *causa* or *ratio* cannot naturally be understood: So they cannot

not be left out at Pleasure, as I cannot say, *volo illorum*, or *cupio illorum*, for *volo* or *cupio illorum causâ*. And this makes Vossius's Rule in this Case of very little Service, as not directing when they may, and when they may not be left out.

Gram. P. 76.

Laus & vituperium rei varijs modis effertur, at frequentius in Ablativo vel Genitivo.

And with this agrees the English Rule.

Johnson.

Well, what if the quality be neither to the praise, nor dispraise of a thing? What have we no Rule for that? Why no, so it seems. How shall I say then, *a Stone of a whitish colour*, or *of a middling bigness*? Here's no Rule for the Case of these Nouns of quality; unless they import the praise, or dispraise of the Subject, which these do not. The true Rule had been, an Adjective and a Substantive signifying the quality of a Substantive, (without any consideration of praise, or dispraise,) shall be the Ablative, or the Genitive.

Gram. P. 76.

Opus & usus Ablativum Exigunt, &c.

Johnson.

I should have expected to have heard something here, from the Annotators; at least of *opus* governing the Accusative, or having one with it, instead of an Ablative, as *Pueri opus est cibum*. *Quid vero suppositum puerum opus est*? Tho' I am sensible these may be otherwise accounted for. So, *Usus est hominem*

minem astutum, There is need of a Cunning Fellow.

Gram. P. 76.

Adjectiva, quæ desiderium, Notitiam, Memoriam, atq; ijs contraria significant genitivum adsciscunt.

Johnson.

I shall not stand here to poise the weight of the Reasons brought by Vossius, and repeated by the Annotators, why these Adjectives must needs be supposed not to govern directly by themselves, but by Vertue of an *Ellipsis*. The contrary Opinion seems to me a thousand times more natural, that having the common Signification of a Substantive, bating it's Abstraction by the Mind, they should have the common Construction, as *Cupiditas nummi, cupidus nummi*. And so they all have without Exception, or the least Intimation of an *Ellipsis*. But to wave an useless Dispute, the Rule puts me in mind of a Story of a good Man, that was quieting his little Child, that, being taken somewhat late in an Evening's Walk, began to whimper: the good Man told him that God lov'd good Boys, and bid him look to the Moon, that God Almighty had made to light him home. Ay, says the Child, did God make that Moon for me, because he lov'd me? Why did he not make a whole Moon then, for this is but half a one. The Tables here will turn upon the Authors of this Rule, and truly upon most others upon the Occasion. They have not given us so much as half a Rule by a good deal. We will examine this Rule after our former Method, comprehending the whole under such Words, as are in the Rule, and have a double Structure not here taken notice of; and such as are left out

out, which by their Structure should have been here. First, Adjectives of Desire, as, *Ad rem avidior*. Answerable to its Substantive *Aviditas ad cibos*. And in another place, *Aviditas ad coitus*. *In omne fas nefasq; avidi*. *Studiosus adulterio*. *Vino cupida estis*. *Ambitiosus*. *Ambitiosus in laude*. *Ambitiosus in Verba*, *In Græcos Ambitiosus*. Secondly, Adjectives of Knowledge, as *de re conscius*. *Ignarus ad pericula*. *Ignarus de ijs, quæ convenissent*. *Nescius*, *Nescius de facie tuâ*. *Gnarus hanc rem mecum esse volo*. *Peritus*. As *peritus in rebus vel de rebus*. *Rudis*. As *rudis in jure civili*. *Ad bella, ad furta rudes*. *Ad Seditiõnum prœcellas rudis*. So as for Memory, the Adjective *Memor* is found twice with an Ablative Case, and the Preposition *de*. Those that should have been here for their Structure, and are not, nor elsewhere in the Book, and next to nothing of them in the Notes, are *Æmulus*, *Ambiguus*, for this directly signifies neither Knowledge, nor Ignorance, but a middle State of Uncertainty between both, *Cautus*, *Certus*, *Credulus*, *Curiosus*, *Discors*, *Divinus*, *Docilis*, *Ennuntiatus*, *Falsiloquus*, *Formidolosus*, *Fugitivus*, *Negligens*, *Pareus*, *Particeps*, *Pavidus*, *Præceps*, *Prænuntius*, *Prælagus*, *Prodigus*, *Profugus*, *Profusus*, *Prosper*, *Securus*, *Sollicitus*, *Timidus*, *Trepidus*, with some others, which we shall shew in our Syntax to have this Structure, and some of them with Variations. As *Particeps secreti, ad omne secretum*. *Particeps studijs, &c.* *Timidus mortis, ad mortem*.

Gram. P. 77.

Ingens præterea adjectivorum turba nullis certis regulis obstricta, casum patrum postulat. Quorum farraginem satis quidem amplam congegnerunt Linacrus & Despauterius. Tu vero crebrâ lectione ea tibi reddes admodum familiaria.

Johnsou

Johnfon.

It would have been kindly done of our Author to have given us this *Farrago*, that we might have seen whether we could have made Rules of it, or no, as it seems he could not. Surely there must have been some relation betwixt the words, and then that relation may be Stated. And that is it, in my apprehension, that makes a Grammar Rule. But this is plain confession however.

What says *Vossius* to the matter? (Why, *exemplorum abunde est, quæ si concervare velim, vastum mare ingrediendum fore. Ingens turba, and vastum mare!* Frightning words! The task indeed is hard enough upon the compiler, but when they are presented under one view, the Learners business will not be much, and when they are reduced by Analogy to their proper Rules, this vast Sea won't take the Learner up to the Middle. I find these Adjectives in all about a hundred and seven which will all be brought by way of various Structure, under two or three Rules (*non obstantibus* our Authors *nullis certis regulis observatis*) and they are these that follow. *Assensus vini. Acidula succi. Eger dactyl, confus, animi, mora. Equales aut. Equus ab-fantium. Alternus animi. Ambiguus pudoris ac meritis. Amens animi. Ambelus longæ laboris. Anx-ius furti, animi, sui for which also Anxij erga Seja-num. Ardens animi, avaritiæ. Argutus malorum facinorum. Atrox odij. Audax ingenii. Aversus animi. Bonus fati. Cæcus animi, futuri. Callidus temporum. Calus legum. Celer nandi. Certus desti-nationis, sceleris, Incertus Salutis. Clamosus unda. Compos. animi, voti. Degener humani ritus, virtutis. Devius aqni. Despectus reda. Discolor lana. Discors patris*

patris. Disertus leporum ac facietiarum. Dispar sortis.
 Diversus morum. Dubius animi. Virg. partus ac praedij.
 Durus. Orii. Egregius animi. Linguae. Lat. Erectus animi.
 Exactus morum. Expertus. or. Inexpertus belli. Falsus animi.
 cupiti. Felix necis cerebra-
 curarum. Operam. Fera bellorum Pyrene. Ferox ani-
 mi. Feravidus ingenij. Fessus animi. militiae. maris.
 viarum. pugnae. salutis. Fidens animi. Flauus com-
 rum. Floridior ævi. Fluxa morum gens. Fractus a-
 nimi. opum. Fragilis ævi sompni. Unless Fragilis be
 the Genitive with ævi. Furens animi. Gaudens alti.
 Gravis morum. Impos animi. voti. Improba conubij.
 Indecora formæ femina. Infelix culpa. Ingens animi.
 virium. Inglorius militiæ. ausi. Ingratus salutis. rerum.
 Insignes aliorum i. e. alias ob res. Insolens infamiæ. malè
 audiendi. Insolitus servitij. Insuetus moris alicujus.
 Integer animi. vita. ævi. amorum. Interrita lethi mors.
 Invidus laboris. hyemis. æstus. animi. famis. Iritus in-
 cepti. voti. legationis. Lassus laboris. maris. viarum.
 militiæ. animi. Lætus laborum. pabuli. pecoris. undæ
 iræ. Laudandus laborum. as Laudabat lethi iuven-
 nem. Lentus coepti. Levis opum. Liber laborum. Libe-
 ra legum Roma fores. Liberales pecuniæ erant. Lu-
 gendus formæ. Macie animi. virtutis. Manifestus
 criminis iræ. virium. Maritus ævi. Modus cæli. pa-
 tris et sororis. operum. modus. Melior dextera. facti.
 furandi. Miser morum. Modicus animi. lingua. voti.
 dignationis. Mutabile genus mentis. Nobilis fundi.
 Notus fugarum. Occultus oculi. Optimus militiæ. Par
 ætatis mentisq. Peritiam docendi. Pericula iræ.
 Piger periculi. Pigerimus undæ. Potens impotens ani-
 mi. lyra. Præclarus fidei. Præstans animi. armorum.
 Præus fidei. fauoris. audendi. Propertus oblata oc-
 casionis. Pulcherrimus iræ. Pius sceleris. Promptus
 belli. Rectus iudicii. Saucius famæ. Securi verum.
 Segnis occasionum. operum. Seri audiorum. Solers
 operum. Solliciti rerum suarum. Strenuus militiæ.

Non
 Non

*Non spreta vigoris Parthenope. Spornendus morum.
Surdus veritatis. Suspensus animi. Territus animi.
Turbatus animi. Trepidus rerum suarum, ambiguita-
ris, et metus. Validus opum & virium. Orandi vali-
dus. Venerandus sceptri. Versus animi. Versutus in-
genij. Vetus regnandi, religionum ceremoniarumq;
Virtus animi. V. Invidius. Viridissimus ira.*

Gram. P. 77.

Interrogativum & ejus Redditivum ejusdem ca-
sus & temporis erunt, &c.

Gram. P. 78.

Fallit hæc regula, quoties interrogatio fit per cu-
jus, cujus, cujus, &c.

Lat. Gram. Ibid.

Fallit denique cum per possessiva, meus, tuus, su-
us, &c.

Johnson.

Here our Author in pure good Nature to make
amends for his stinginess in the matter we last re-
mark'd, gives us three Rules, where not one is
needed, except that general one which runs all
through the Syntax, and is no more of this, than
any other place; namely, that any words omitted,
and left to be supply'd by the understanding re-
quire the same Construction, as if they were ex-
press'd. For an Answer is nothing but a Declara-
tion, and requires nothing extraordinary in Struc-
ture upon Account of the Question.

Gram. P. 78.

Comparativa & Superlativa accepta partitive
genitivum

genitivum unde & genus fortiuntur exigunt.

Johnson.

These partitives do indeed take their Gender often from the Genitive Case, but not always, as this Rule by it's Silence would imply, witness *Leo animalium fortissimus. Struthiacameli avium grandissimus*, with several others.

Ibidem.

Comparativum autem ad duo, Superlativum ad plura refertur.

Johnson.

If this be a binding Rule, how come we to read *Regum rex regalius? Apum adolescentiores ad opera exeunt. Piscium feminae majores quam mares. Graviora alium inferiore gena connivent.*

Gram. P. 78.

Comparativa, cum exponuntur per quam ablativum, adsciscunt.

Johnson.

To say nothing of the Darkness of this Rule, how come we to have no Notice given that this Relation may also be signified by the accusative with *Ante*, or *præter*, as, *Pygmalion scelere ante alios immatur omnes. Crux præter ceteras altior.*

Gram. P. 78.

Adjectiva, quibus commodum, incommodum, similitudo, dissimilitudo, voluptas, submissio, aut relatio ad aliquid significatur, in dativum transeunt.

C 2

Johnson

Johnson.

I hear nothing of *Commodus* in anyes arbitror *manere hanc*. *Nex ira dissimili in dominum forma*. *Alpina corpora habent quidam simile cum nixibus suis*. *In Agrippinam fidus*. *In Götzen fidus*. Tho' here be a very extraordinary Construction upon one of the Examples to the Rule. viz, *Regina tui* *placuisse*, a single Place. And this shews plainly, together with several other Instances, that the Author was not so insensible, but that he thought Grammar ought to discover the various ways of speaking, where there was a variety; and that he does not do it, is to be attributed either to his ignorance, or heedlessness. But the exceptions to this Rule are too many to be Stated here. The obscurity of the word *relatio*, no better explain'd, is none of the least. What precept is there here for the Structure of Adjectives betokening affection or disaffection? It will be said probably that they come under the notion of *Commodum* or *incommodum*. Well what then? Shall I say, *Ira tibi animatus sum*, *ut tu mihi es*? Can I not say, *Te in me amicum ratus*? *Infensus* or *infestus mihi* or *in me*? And so of all other Nouns of this sort, which if there be any Direction for them in this Rule, (and here it is, or no where,) must all be construed with a Dative Case only? But to this the course of Authors is quite contrary, the Accusative with *in*, *erga*, *adversus*, saving in some few of them, being the more usual. What Case will *decorus* govern? A Dative I suppose. But is there no body that says, *Facta neq; te decora*, *neq; tuis virtutibus*? And *Decorum pro causa ratus*. Here is *Omnibus Supplex*, but no Notice of *Omnium Supplex*, and yet that is every whit as good. *Familia- rissimus Caesaris* must be condemn'd by those that follow this Rule, and yet it stands upon as good

Autho:

Authority. So *Proprius, peculiaris, contrarius* govern either a Genitive, or a Dative, but by this Rule the Genitive is excluded.

Gram. P. 79.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehement, aptus interdum etiam accusativo cum prepositione ad junguntur.

Johnson.

I see no Distinction here betwixt Person and Thing, which yet is absolutely necessary to prevent Mistakes, since I cannot say, *Aptus ad me*, but *mibi* only. But do we not find other Adjectives also in this Variety of Structure? Do we not read *Fœtura habiles* & *habiles ad pedem*? *Fortis arx*, *ad exera*? *Proximus tibi, proximus te, proximus ad te*? Don't we find *Utilis medendi* as well as *ad medendum*? *Idoneus*, wont it govern an Accusative with *ad* as well as any here mention'd? Wont it do the same with *in*? *In eam rem maxime Athenienses idonei visi*. Does not one of the best Writers authorize us to say, *Non est idoneum dignitate tua*. But to exceed our designed Brevity and to give the Reader a Taste of what he may expect from a just Syntax, if we can be so Lucky as to make one, we shall not think much to transcribe for him a Series of our Observations, upon the case in Alphabetical Order: By which he will see how short this Rule comes, and the whole Syntax indeed, of sufficient Directions as to this Structure.

Absonus. Quorum nihil absonum fidei divine originis.

Absurdus

Absurdus. *Quod atati utriusq; non absurdum.*

Acerbus. *Cum in Massilienses tam sis acerbus.*

Equabilis. *Is metu Germanici Romanis fidus, a-
quabilis in suos.*

Equalis. *Oratio Par, & equalis rebus ipsis, Equal
or Proportionable. Et Cretici equalis Paan,
qui spatio par est, syllabâ longior. Livius Ennio
equalis fuit. In the same Sense, of the same
in the Genitive. Philistus æqualis temporum
illorum. Hoc sacrificium, quod à regibus æqua-
le huic urbi accepimus. Equal in Duration.*

Equiparabilis. *Nempe hoc dicis, non esse vestras
cum nostris equiparabiles factiones atq; opes.*

Affabilis. *Atq; in omni sermone omnibus affabilis.*

Affinis. *Illarum rerum affines. Affines vi capi-
tudin.*

Amicus. *The Dative is known to every Body,
but a good Author has. Barbari Syllam in sese
amicum rati.*

Animatus. *Ut quemadmodum in se quisque, ita in
amicum sit animatus. Neither has this Word
any other Construction.*

Arrogans minoribus. *Arrogant towards infe-
riori.*

Asper. *Monitoribus asper. Ipse asper pacis, i. e. à
pace aversus. Asperaq; est illi difficilisq; Ve-
nus. Tibul. 1. 9.*

Aversus. *Ut iudex causæ sit aversior. But this is
oftner found with an Ablative and a or ab.*

Benevolus. *This Word Cicero construes generally
with a Dative, tho' in its contrary malevolus
he says, Caro fuit turpiter in me malevolus.
But Plautus has, Quod sciri me esse erga se
benevolum.*

Beneficus. *Arbitrantur se beneficos in suos amicos vi-
sum iri.*

Benignus. *Nunc mihi nunc alij benigna, i. e. fortuna.
Quando Erga te benignus fui.*

Benignus

Benignus. *Benignus erga me ut fiet.*

Comis. *Ut bonis comis, ita &c. Comis in uxorem.*

Comis erga Lyfandrum fuit.

Consentaneus. *Ha disciplina sibi consentaneæ esse velint &c. Non est consentaneum ei, qui dicit &c. Quod erat consentaneum cum ijs literis, quas ego Romæ acceperam. Cum his ea consentanea atq; consequentia sunt.*

Contiguus. *Aventino contigua.*

Contumax. *In Superiores contumax. Populum contumacem Regibus suis.*

Contumeliosus. *O Contumeliosum bonorem ijs, quos ad iudicandum non opinantes vocatis. Id verò erga Principem contumeliosum.*

Credulus. *Sed non ego credulus illis. Ille infimo cuiq; credulus. The Genitive Case of the Thing believ d has been spoken of before.*

Criminosus. *Non timeo ne hoc mihi criminosum sit. Mibi non videretur in hunc id criminosum esse debere.*

Crudelis. *Cum in eos, quos nunquam viderat, tam crudelis fuisset. Ne crudelis in Patriam videamini. And this is the general Structure with Cicero and others.*

Sed non Neptunus tanto crudelis amoris.

Discors. *Ipsa sibi discors. Discors patris. Clashing with his Father.*

Difficilis. *Tho' it has the same Signification with durus that follows, it has but one Construction, tho' that has two.*

Aspera q; est illi difficilisq; Venus.

Et vocanti re duram difficilis mane.

Dissimilis. *Ætate & formâ baud ita dissimilis in dominum fuit.*

Durus. *Nec vero tam durus in plebem noster ordo fuit.*

In veteres esto dura puella senes. Desine flere moli-

mollibus jam durum imperijs. Illius ut ver-
bis sis mihi dura uera. **Exitiabilis.** Probra corporis, exitiabilis in suis,
insensumque reipublica animum obicit. Ex-
itabile illi factam hunc, ut fiat, diem. **Blau**
Ex ar quatuordecim

Facilis. Habere aliquos ad concedendum faciles.
In suam cuique tribuendo faciles antiqui.

Facile ad credendum, intelligendum. **Ad**
juga faciles populi. Mollis in obsequium, fa-
cilitusque rogantibus. **Juuenis** improvidus, &
facilis inanibus. Et morti facilis animos. Au-
dendi prava, facilisq; periculis. Illam experi-
ere colendo & facilem peccari & patientem vo-
meris unci. **Facilis Soli,** Able to bear the
Sun. **Nec ullam ad requiem facilis.** **Facilis**
fugam.

Fastidiosus. Besides it's Genitive in common
with all transitive Adjectives admits also of
the Preposition in with an Accusative, In a-
quos & pares fastidiosus.

Fatalis. **Fatalis** annus ad interitum urbis atq;
imperij.

Fatale ad perniciem reipublice fore putabat.

Fatale non tam Romanis, quam ipsi Africa
malum.

Tum **Casar** cum exercitu fatalem victoris
sua Thessaliam perijt.

Igitur **fatalis** dux ad excidium illius urbis
conservandaq; patria **Furius Camillus** &c.

Felix. **Sis bonus O felixq;** tuis. Si quis rei publi-
ca sit infelix, felix esse non potest. **Marcus**

Agrippa felix in publicum fuit.

Ferus. **Visam** Britannos hospitibus ferocem.

Feron **Parricis** quoq; ferocem esse.

Frequens. **Frequens** secretis.

Factus.

Fretus. *Fretus* with an Ablative is common, but I read also, *Rei levissima fortuna fretus.* & *Nulli alij rei, praterquam multitudini fretus.*

Geminus. For *Similis* or *Idem.* *Illud vero geminum consilij carilina quod me domo expulisti.*

Glutinosus. *Prioris laus est* (i. e. *Terra Samia*) *ut sit recens, levis, linguæq. glutinosa.*

Gratiosus. *In Publium Globulum fuisti gratiosior.*

Gratus. *Gratus* for *acceptus.* *Mibi gratus facere nihil potes.* And this is Common. But there is found also, *Et id gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam.* And, *Quia gratum esset ad aures amicas.* *Gratus* for *gratiam habens.* *Ni id efficit, ni ei maledixit, ni grato ingratus repertus est.* But this is more usual with an Accusative with *in, erga, adversus.*

Gravis. *Turba gravis paci,* the Rule takes Notice of. But not a word of, *Livla gravis in Rempublicam mater, Gravis Domi Casarum noverca.* Which double construction in the same Sentence, began in Cicerò's age, and is frequent in Tacitus.

Hospitalis. *Scribit Cimonem in suos curiales Lacedas hospitalem fuisse. Hospitalo advenis solus.*

Humanus. *Cyrum omnibus in rebus erga Lyfandrum comem atq. humanum fuisse.*

Immanis. *Terribilem affatu passus visusq. tyrannum,*

Immanemq. suis.

Immitis. *Vid. mitis.*

Immobilis. *Adversus plausus, & lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles.*

Implacabilis. *Cur ego in te implacabilis? Or tibi.*
Plin. Jun. 9. 20. 286.

Incautus. *Ut obscurum adversionem alios sibi uni incautum efficeret.*

Inexora-

Inexorabilis. *Qui vehemens in alios, inexorabilis, in ceteros visus Sum.*

Inensus. *Mentes improborum mihi maxime inensus sunt.* And this Dative is so much the common Structure of this Word, that I know but of one Example (but that of a good Author) to the contrary, *Nisi in eos inensus omnes viderent.*

Infestus. *Infestus*, and the former are much alike in Construction, for though they are frequently found, they never govern but an Accusative, with *in*: but *inensus* in the instance before given, and *infestus* in that which follows, *Is, qui ardens avaritiâ feratur infestus in suos.*

But here *in suos* may respect *feratur*, as the *terminus in quem* of the Motion. For otherwise the construction is perpetually by the Dative, as *Qui duas urbes huic imperio infestissimas, Carthaginem, Numantiamq; delevit.*

Iniquus. *Nemo huic tam iniquus præter parentem fuit. Desitum est enim quidquam in socios iniquum videri, cum exstirisset etiam in eives tanta crudelitas.*

Injurius. *In socios vero injuriosum.* *Injurius in proximos.* Neither do I ever read otherwise.

Infociabilis. *Omni humano generi infociabiles erant.*

Intectus. *Ut obscurum adversum alios, sibi uni intectum efficeret.* But see *Tectus*.

Intimus. *Intimus in tribunatu Claudio. Pisonis intimus.*

Intolerabilis. *In pares fastidiosus, in inferiores dulcis, in omnes intolerabilis.*

Jucundus. With a Dative is common. But there is also *Ue bonis comis, ita adversus malos injucundus.*

Lenis. *Qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur.*

batur. *Obtreſſatoribus lenis adeo & obnoxius,*
us &c.

Liberalis. *Qui alijs nocent, ut in alios liberales*
ſint. Valde eſt in me liberalis. Nor do I read
otherwiſe,

Malus. The Rule takes notice of *bonus* with a
Dative, but by the common ratio of conſtru-
ction by which contrariys have the ſame Go-
vernment, it may alſo have an Accuſative
with *erga*: For *Malus* has ſo, *Ne malus erga*
me ſit, erga illum ut fuit.

Melior. *Me cerro Sappho meliorem fecit amica.*

Mendax. *Perjurum fuit in parentem*

Splendide mendax.

Miſericors. *Nolo te in alios eſſe miſericordem.*

Mitis. *Nec populus in eos, qui Romam miſſi fuerunt,*
mitior fuit. Sed hunc mitem erga amicos. Clau-
dus externis nobilitatibus natus.

Moleſtus. *Id erga Principem Moleſtum. Mibi moleſtus*

Navus. *Hinc ſæmina ferre*

Certa opem in dubijs miſerando nava labori.

Novus. *Novus dolori. Novus lachrymis.*

Obnoxius. *Obnoxius* is ſo common with the Da-
tive that I need but name it, and that only,
to ſay that it has no other.

Obvius. *Obvia ventorum furij, expoſtaq; ponto.*

Officioſus. *Lampraſcent in omnes cives Roma-*
nos officioſi.

Oportunus. *Oportunus inſidijs, or ad inſidias. Op-*
portunus mihi not ad me.

Officioſus. *Cæpius in omnes ſuos officioſiſſimus.*

Pacatus. *Allobroges Pop. Romano pacati erant.*

Pervicax. *Adverſus peritos pervicax.*

Pius. *Pius in parentes. Impius in Deos, And never*
otherwiſe, but in Corn: Gallus.

Impius huic fueris, ſi pius eſſe velis Car. 3.

Placabilis. *Quibus placabiliorem fore principem reba-*
tur.

Proclivis. *Alij sunt ad alios morbos procliviores.* And this more usual. But there is also, *ac sceleris proclivis egestas.*

Propinquus. *Propinqua Africa gens.*

Prolixus. *Non in Pompeium prolixior quam in Brutum.*

Promptus. *Promptus ad arma. Promptum in adulationes ingenium. Esse sibi ferrum, & promptum libertati aut ad mortem animum. Nulla gens promptior venia danda. Cuicunq; flagitio promptus. Promptus ferocibus. Plato veritatis exhibenda promptissimus. Promptus for benignus. Quod mater Agrippina Neroni Promptior fuit.*

Pronus. *Pronus with ad or in is common. But a Dative not so, though that be not unusual. Pronus ad, vel in bella. Favore in Pisonem pronior. Pronaq; sint nostra numina vestra rati. Aures offensionis proniores. Mulier, cui dedit natura primum malo animum. Pronus calori, subjecto Passion.*

Propensus. *Naturâ propensus ad lenitatem. Neutram in partem propensior. Propensus for benignus, Alexandro propensior.*

Propitius. *Huic ego Deos propitios puto.* And never otherwise.

Sævus. *Atridas Priamumq; & sævum ambobus Achillem.*

Sit magis in natum sæva reperta parens.

Scelestus. *Si mori matrem vetas, patri es scelestus.*

Severus. *Qui severus in improbos fueram. Acerbe sepe us in filium.*

Solitus. *Solitis sibi ambagibus apud senatum incussavit. Conjugi Imperatoris solita.*

Sordidus. *Nunquid in te liberalis sis, in tuos sordidus.*

Surdus. *Flagrantem ut vidit juvenem surdumq; timori.* But here the Genitive is more usual;

as, *Surdus veritatis. Surdus vororum alicujus.*

Surdus in vota.

Tectus. Tecti esse ad alienos possumus.

Torvus. Nec torvus Liber in illos.

Tempestivus. Tempesta viro.

Tristis. Post tamen es misero tristis, et asper amor

Tibul. i. 6.

*Trux. Nunquam ulli truces esse. Aut etiam totis
classibus esse trucem.*

*Vehemens. Itaq; ego, qui vehemens in alios visus
sum. Ne remissione panæ crudeles magis in pa-
triam, quàm severitate animadversionis nimis
vehementes in acerbissimos hostes videamini.*

But this and some others will admit also of an
Ablative with *in*, as will be seen in our ac-
count of that Preposition, if ever our Syntax
comes to be publish'd. We shall here subjoyn
one example, *Si in his hominibus vehementis-
simi fuerimus.*

Vicinus. Æolijs vicinum rupibus antrum.

Gram. P. 79.

Verbalia in *bilis* accepta passivè ut & participi-
a, ceu potius participialia in *du* Dativo adjecta
gaudent.

Johnson.

Why must the Verbals here of necessity end in
bilis? Does not *indocilis* admit of the same Stru-
cture,

Terra nec indocilis Cereri, nec inhospita Baccho.

Is there not the same construction with *facilis*
& *utilis*? For I take those Words to signifie pri-
mitively, what our Language won't permit me to
say, *Docable* and *Usable*. And that is the reason why
they are found with a Dative of the Person. *Per-
vius* ends not so much as in *ilis*, and yet being
passive

passive in Signification governs a Dative of the Doer as the rest, as *Non ulli pervia vento*,

Gram. P. 80.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, egestatemve pertinent interdum Ablativo, interdum et genitivo gaudent.

Johnson.

Have they not also an Ablative with a Preposition? Why no notice of that then? Has *expers* an Ablative? It does not appear by this Grammar, *Exors* to be sure has none. Don't we read *Fecundaq; nulli arva bono*? and *Fertilis in mortes*?

Gram. P. 79.

Adjectiva regunt ablativum significantem causam.

Johnson.

We have already seen them governing a Genitive, or, which is all one as to Structure, where nothing but a Genitive appears. Wont this *cause* be signified by a Preposition also, as well as by an Ablative sole, *Æneas ab simili clade domo profugus*? *Passu de vulnere tardo*?

De nostro curvum pondere gramen erat, &c.

Gram. P. 80.

Forma vel modus rei adjicitur nominibus in Ablativo.

Johnson.

This *Forma* here I take to be the Reason of the attribute,

attribute, viz, that *origines* signifies the Reason, why *Cæsar* is call'd *Trojanus*. And is there not the same Relation in the following Sentence, *Nisi bi omnes multa ad veritatem admirabilia dixissent.*

Gram. P. 80.

Dignus, indignus, præditus captus, contentus extorris auferendi casum adjectum volunt.

Johnson.

This is very true, but what follows? Why *Horum nonnulla genitivum interdum vendicant.*

This is the oddest *nonnulla* that ever I saw. Our Author has made a Plural of one here. For he Instances only in *dignus* besides its contrary compound *indignus*, all which kind of Words are but one in Construction. I thought we should have had *Extorris nemorum. Contentus Angusti clavi.* But the Author has balk'd me: The Annotations having pretty well supply'd what was wanting, and explain'd what was obscure for a pretty way, from *Vossius*, I shall take a Leap to the Rule.

Gram. P. 84.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, absolvendi, monendi & consimilia genitivum postulant, qui crimen significet,

Johnson.

Well, how come Authors to say then *Incusabant injurias Romanorum. Nam aut alijs quoque bono fuit, aut alijs, quod ipse infimulatur, facere puerunt. Multaq; se accusat. Multa & fada in aliquem accusare. Istuc facinus, quod tu me infimulas,*

mulas, nostro generi non decet. And this is a common thing with the Pronoun. *In eo te leviter accuso. Cur me infirmulas falsum facinus tam malum?* So for condemning, *In homicidio convictus*, and elsewhere to the same purpose. But why no Rule here for the punishment to which one is condemned? *Damnatusq; longi Sisyphus Æolides laboris. Cum tanta pecunia damnaretur, quantam exsolvere non posset. Judicatum pecunia cum duci vidisset.* Verbs of admonishing don't only admit of a Genitive, or an Ablative of the Crime, but of any other thing also, that is not criminal. Neither does our Author bring any Example of a Genitive of the Crime, though by the wording of his Rule he was obliged to it. The English Rule comes somewhat nearer to the matter, as producing *Admonuit me errati*, Yet *erratum* and *crimen* are two Things in Latin. But whereas he adds *vel errato*, I doubt that's his own Latin only to make this Verb govern an Ablative Case of the Thing admonish'd with a Preposition. But neither one, nor the other say any thing of the Accusative under this Rule. In their Rule for two Accusatives they do take notice of *Ridiculum est te me admonere istud*, and then it drops in beyond the Verbs that are mention'd in the Rule, which are only *Rogandi, Docendi, Vestendi*. Neither does it appear by that place that any body, but *Terence*, has said so, whom some are so delicate as to think an old fashion'd Author; but *Tully* has also *Eam rem nos locus admonuit. Illud enim jam non est admonendus. Aliquid adversarij vultus intuentem monet.* Nor is this Structure only found with Pronouns, and *aliquid*, which may pass for a Pronoun, but with others Nouns, as *scir se non falsa moneri. Officiam nostrum ut nos cogatis malo commoneriet. Cujus varietatem mutationemq; si ex hoc commen-*

rario fuerit pramonitus. Here had been a proper place after these Criminal Verbs to have taken notice of the Structure of *suspectus*, whether it governs a Genitive, an Ablative with *de*, an Ablative alone, or an Accusative with *in*, or each. But here is nothing here, or elsewhere of the matter, and so the Learner may go whistle.

Lat. Gram. P. 84.

Satago, misereor, miseresco genitivum admittunt, &c.

The Author is sometimes full of his various Constructions, and in the following Rule, he has furnished us with one without Authority, and at the same time has omitted one here of a good Author, *Consulibus de vi ac multitudine hostium satagentibus.* And why not? For, if as *Vossius* says, *satago* governs a Genitive Case by virtue of its composition with *satis*, which so governs, why not an Ablative too, since *satis* will admit of that also? For so *Cicero* had gone before the Author, which we mean, *sed de joco satis.*

Lat. Gram. P. 14.

At *misereor* & *miserescō* rarius cum dativo leguntur.

Huic succurro. huic misereor. Dilige jure bonos, et miseresce malis.

Johnson.

The latter of these Examples is from *Boetius*, no competent Author in this case. The first indeed is from *Seneca*, but *huic* was received for
E *huic*

huic by all learn'd Men before the time of *Vossius*.

Lat. Gram, P. 84.

Potior aut Ablativo, aut Genitivo jungitur.

Johnson,

What, will it never govern any other Case? *Cicero* himself has it with an Accusative twice, *Tacitus* and *Terence* both use it so. Surely this was enough to have requir'd an Account of it. But what, is it so indifferent a matter, whether we put an Ablative, or a Genitive with *potior*, in all senses? He that says, *rebus potiri* instead of *rerum potiri*, has a Language by himself, and speaks as never Latin did, as far as we know.

Lat. Gram. P. 85.

Omnia verba acquisitive posita adsciscunt dativum ejus rei, cui aliquid quocunque modo acquiritur.

Johnson.

What sort of Rule this is, no better explain'd, as descanted upon by *Vossius*, and the Annotators after him, will be seen by our Syntax. It will be too long to discourse the Matter here. We proceed therefore to that which follows.

Lat. Gram. P. 85.

Huic regulæ appendent varij generis verba.

Imprimis verba significantia commodum, aut incommodum, ut, *Illa seges denuum votis respondet avari Agricola. Validis incumbite remis. Suam eruditionem tibi acceptam fert.*

Johnson.

Johnson.

But what Profit is there in *respondet* taken by its self? *Respondere votis* indeed intimates Profit by consequence, but *respondet* governs *votis*, as it would any other Word, by which neither Profit, nor Disprofit is signified. The next is *validis incumbite remis*. What Profit again in the Verb *incumbite*? I see nothing in it, but a Posture signify'd, and whether that be profitable, or unprofitable depends not upon the Verb alone, but depends upon the Consequences of the Words joyn'd with it, of which the Word *remis* is as odd a one, as a Man of the Author's Wit could well have thought on. The last is of the same sort with the rest, and implies no profit, but a bare Acknowledgment. The next that follows is to the Tune of, *Thrax est Gallina Cyro par*,

Lat. Gram. P. 85.

Ex his quædam efferuntur etiam cum Accusativo, ut, *Unum studetis omnes, unum sentitis*.

Johnson.

A rare illustration for Verbs of Profit governing an Accusative Case. If Children got any thing by these Examples, whatever their Brains be, they must have Eyes like Owls, and see in the dark.

Lat. Gram. P. 85.

Verba dandi & reddendi regunt dativum, &c.
Hæc variam habent constructionem; ut, *Dono tibi hoc munus. Dono te hoc munere, &c.*

E 2

Johnson.

Johnson.

Our Author's Fingers Itch at this various Con-
 struction; but a Scratch or two generally cures the
 Uneasiness, or else he had given us a farther Vari-
 ety. We should have heard of such things as these.
*In illa nos toto demus animo, quæ sterna sunt. Rem in
 casum dare. Hæc deambulatio me ad linguam dedit.
 In servitutem pauperem ad ditem dari. Tribus & vigin-
 ti vulnibus ad terram datus est. Vadem te ad mortem
 Tyranno dabis pro amico. Deinde ejus germanum cor-
 nibus comptier (subaud: visum est.) in me arietare, eoq; me-
 citum ad casum dari. Benigne ut operam detis ad nos-
 trum gregem. In fugam adversarias dederunt. Dog, li-
 bens victas in tua vota manus. Sed nunquam dederis
 spatiosum tempus in iram. Ut det nomen ad molarum co-
 loniam. Hostis est uxor, quæ invita ad virum nuptum
 datur. Sine dote ille illam in tantas divitias dabit. Dent
 modo Dij vires in mea verba suas. Præceptis ad terram
 datus. Nominaq; dabant ad C: posthumium Trib: mili-
 tum. Manet etiam sine illis, quod in illos datum est. Cui
 rei deinde præcepta dabimus. vel in quam, de quâ Celer-
 ter hostes dat in fugam. Nereis ad undas Signa dabat.
 Ad remum datus. Ad terram dedit. Datq; animum in
 luctus. Qui me ad defendendos homines ab ineunte æta-
 te dedissem. Dederis aliquid tempus ad ludum ætatis,
 atq; ad inanes hæc adolescentiæ cupiditates. Non po-
 test transdere hominem in otium. Quod in viam te des
 hoc tempore nihil est. Cæptâ conjuratione, in quam cer-
 tatim nomina dederint.*

Gram. P. 86.

Verba fidendi dativum regunt, ut, *Vacuis com-
 mittere venis nil nisi lene decet.*

Johnson.

But has *committo* nothing but a dative Case? Is
 there

there no such thing as *me in tuam fidem committo*? Have not the Verbs *fido* and *confido* an Ablative Case frequently in *Cicero*, as well as in other Authors?

Gram. P. 86.

Verba obsequendi & repugnandi dativum regunt, &c.

Johnson.

And is this all? How come we to read then, *Ut gentem ad nova consilia obedientem haberet*? And *Me oppugnans*? This latter never otherwise.

Gram. P. 86.

At ex his quædam cum alijs casibus copulantur, ut, *Ad amorem nihil potuit accedere. Hoc accessit meis malis.*

Johnson.

What does this *his* respect here? *Verba obsequendi & repugnandi*? Or those that follow in the Exception? *Ad amorem nihil potuit accedere*, and *Hoc accessit meis malis* are of another Nature from those, that go before, or those that follow. They belong to this Rule, *Dativum postulant, &c.* And if he says there is no more Variety in them than he mentions, he is, what he frequently is, grossly mistaken.

Gram. P. 87.

Sum cum compositis præter possum exigit dativum, &c.

Johnson.

Johnson.

What all the the Compounds from *sum*? I don't find *absum* excepted, *A quā turpitudine semper abfui. Abest ab urbe*. Does ever any Latin in this Sense say, *turpitudini* or *urbi*?

And now we are just coming to the Blackness of Darknes, not that, God be thanked, spoken of by the Apostle, but that of *Ægypt*, a Darknes, which might be felt: Let us hear then what follows.

Gram. P. 87.

Dativum postulant verba composita cum his præpositionibus, *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter*, &c. with ten examples.

Johnson.

Now there are many hundred Verbs of this kind of composition, which have none of them a Dative on the account of the Preposition. And is there any distinction here to find out one from the other? Why yes, The Author in his great Goodness and Bounty tells us, that *præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præverto, prævertor, accusativo junguntur*? Now what's meant by this? That they are joyn'd with an Accusative Case only? yes, that must be it in all reason, because here is another exception for such as have a various Structure.

Gram. P. 87.

Pauca ex his mutant dativum aliquoties in alium casum.

Johnson.

We shall examine that presently. In the mean time

time, as to his first Exception, there are so many Words, so many Blunders. *Præo*, the first of them, in one Signification has never other than a Dative Case, namely when it signifies to dictate, or write to another, *Ut vobis voce præirent, quid judicaretis.* Cic : pro Mil : *Dum dedico domum Ciceronis ut mihi præeatis, postemq; teneatis.* Cic : ad Pont : *Si legentibus singulis præire semper ipsi velint.* Quintil. *Præimus & commilitonibus jusjurandum.* Plin : Jun : 10. Ep : 60. *Tu nobis sanctissimum illud jusjurandum præire dignus es.* Id : Pan : The next, *prævinco*, is no Latin Word, I pass my Word for it : 'Tis wise Work then to talk of its Government. The Abettors of this Grammar have been put hard to their Trumps upon this matter, some will have it *prævincio*, others *præo pro vinco*. And so the Patentees have got it printed of late. But to be as just and kind to the Author, as possible, I suppose it might first have been a literal Error of the Press never since mended, nor minded, instead of *prævenio*, For change *c* into *e* a familiar Mistake with Printers, then put *e* before *n* and *i* after and up rises *prævenio*. This I am the more inclin'd to think, because all the Words here mention'd are of like Signification, and that wanting, which of all the six only requires an Accusative Case, and no other. *Præcedo* also is found with a Dative Case, when Comparison is signify'd by it, *Ut meæ fortunæ vestris præcedant longè.* *Præcurro* also is found with a Dative, but then 'tis in mean Authors in comparison of our Grammarian, only Cicero and Pliny. *Atq; hæc, non ut vos, qui mihi studio penè præcurritis, excitarem, locutus sum.* Cic : in Cat : Or : 4. *Neq; hoc quicquam esse turpius, quàm cognitioni, & perceptioni assensionem, approbationemq; præcurrere.* Cic : A : Q : *Sed ita in principio inchoatum esse mundum, ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent.* Cic : Div : L. 1. *Primum quia vetis suis amor plerumq; præcurrit,* Plin : Jun :

Jun: L. 4. Fundano. *Casus* varies a little from the Authors Prescription, *Sequi sese jubet atq; praevenit ante omnes*. Bell: Civ: L. 2. Nor has he better Luck in the following ones, Witness *Nec posse cum hostes ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam*. Livy. L. 2. *Neque habes aliquid quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes*. Cic. Div: Lib: 1. *Coactiq; novi consules omnibus eam rem praeverti proficiscuntur. Huic rei praevertendum esse*. Cas: Bell: Gall: I. 7. *Praeverti hoc certum est rebus alijs omnibus*. Plaut: Cist: 5. 1. *Jam isti rei praevertemur*. Plaut: Mili: 1. 3. 4. 2. *Non otium est, mandatis rebus praeverti volo*. Plaut: Merc: 1. 3. And with a Preposition also, *Ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant praerepublica*. Now for his next Exception.

Lat. Gram. P. 87.

Pauca ex his mutant dativum aliquoties in alium casum.

Johnson.

I have said already that there are several hundreds that want this Construction, that is where the Composition does not cause the Verb to govern the Dative.

And to do some Service in the mean time, till this Rule can be fix'd, I shall put them down to prevent the Soloecisms daily run into in most Schools, if not all, by Authority of this Rule.

Ad	Accerso	Accolo	Adastuo
Accelero	accieo	accudo	adamo
accenda	accio	accurro	adaperio
accipio	accipio	accusa	adago

adareo

Adareo	Admeto	Alleo	Antecapio
adacta	adnoto	allatro	antegredior
adangeo	adnubilo	allecto	anteoccupo
adangesco	adnutrio	allego ere	antefor
adbibbo	adobruo	alleva	antevolo
adbito	adolesco	allicio	anticipo
adcognosco	adolescentu-	alloquor	Con
addecet	rio	alluo	Coaccedo
addenseo	adolesco	appeto	coacervo
addenso	adoperio	apploro	coatesco
addisco	adopino	appluo	coadifico
addivino	adoperior	apposco	coasumo
addoceo	adorior	apprecor	coagito
addormisco	adorno	approbo	coagmento
adnubito	adoro	arrigo	coangusto
adnubilo	adprecor	arrodo	coarcto
adeo	adrado	ascendo	coarquo
adeo	adsector	aspernor	coaspernor
adesumio	adsignifico	aspicio	coasso
adfecto	advelo	asporto	coemo
adhabito	adveneror	assector	coequito
adhalo	adverbero	assequor	coerceo
adhamo	advesperasco	asservo	cogito
adboresco	adumiro	assoleo	cognomino
adhortor	adu. o	attaceo	cognosco
adimpleo	affari	attamino	cogo
adinvenio	affecto	attento	cobibeo
adipiscor	afficio	attenuo	cobonesto
adjuro	affirmo	attero	coborro
adjuto	affleo	attestor	coborresco
adjuvo	afflicto	attineo	cobortor
admatturo	afformido	attirgo	coirquino
admetior	affrago	cttondeo	collataasco
Admiror	agnosco	attono	collatofacio
admanio	aggravesco	attrecto	collatofacto
admoneo	aggravo	attremo	collabefio
admerda	agredior	Ante	collabor

collachrymo	commigro	compato	concrepo
collato	commingo	comprecor	concreresco
collauda	commimiscor	comprehendo	concructo
collevo	comministro	comprimo	conculco
collido	comminuo	comprobo	concupio isco
colligo is	commisereſcit	compromitto	concuro
colligo as	commiseror	compulſo	concutio
collimo	commitigo	compugno	condecet
collineo	commæreo	compungo	condecoro
colliquefacio	commolior	compurgo	condemno
colliqueo	commolo	computo	condenseo
colliqueſco	commonefacio	computreſco	condenſo
colliquo	commoneſco	conbibe	condepſo
colloco	commoneo	concaco	condiſco
colloquer	commonſtra	concalefacio	condo
colluceq	commorer	concaleſco	condoceſacio
colluco	commoveo	concaleſco	condanceo
collector	commulceo	concalleo	condoleo
colluo	communio	concamero	condormio
colluſtro	commurmuro	concaſtigo	conduplico
collutulo	commuto	concavo	conduro
combibo	compaſco	concelebro	confrabricor
comburo	compello ara	concelo	confabulor
comedo	compello ere	concerpo	confarreo
comellor	compenſo	concerto	conſercio
commacculo	comperio	concida	conſerveſacio
commadeo	compesco	concido	conſerveo
commanduco	compilo	concio	conſerveſco
commeditor	compingo	concino	conſicio
commemini	complaco	concio	conſigo
commemoro	complano	concupio	conſiguro
commeo	complaudo	concito	conſingo
commercor	complector	conclamo	conſio
commereo	compleo	concludo	conſirmo
commarcor	complico	concomitor	conſiſco
comitor	complobo	concoqua	conſiteor
commieto	complaro	concremo	conſtaceſco
	compo:ta		

conflagito	consarcino	constituo	contruendo
conflagro	consarrio	constrepo	contrudo
confictor	consaucio	constringo	contruico
configo	conscelera	constuo	contueor
conflo	conscendo	constupestio	contundo
confuo	conscindo	constupro	contuor
confodio	conscribo	consuadeo	conturbo
conformo	confeco	confudo	convador
conformico	confector	consummo	convaleo
confoveo	consenesco	consumo	convalesco
confrenno	consepelio	consuo	convallo
confrico	consepio	contabesco	convaso
confringo	consequor	contabulo	convecto
confugio	consero	contamino	conveho
confulcia	conserva	contechnor	convello
confulgeo	confideo	contego	convelo
confuto	confidero	contemno	convenia
congeo	confido	contempor	converbero
congemino	confilefco	contendo	converga
congeo	confipio	contenebresco	converro
conglacio	confisto	conterebro	converso
conглоbo	consocio	contero	conversar
congracor	consolor	conterreo	converto
congrego	consopio	contestor	convestio
conjuro	conspargo	conticeo	convinco
conlatro	conspicio	conticesco	conviso
conlocupletor	conspico	contigno	convitior
connitor	conspicor	contineo	condoco
conniveo	conspiro	continga	convolo
connudo	conspisso	contollo	convulvo
conquadio	conspuo	contorqueo	convulnero
conquasso	conspurca	contorriplico	coonero
conquinisco	consputo	contrabo	cooperio
conquiro	constabilio	contrecto	coopto
consaluto	consterno, are	contremisco	coorior
consanesco	consterno, ere	contremo	corrado
consano	constipo	contristo	correpo
			corrideo

corrideo	impleo	incrusto	inglomero
corrigo	imploxo	incurvo	ingrandesco
corripio	imporco	incuso	ingravesco
corruo	improbo	indago	ingravo
corroboro	impropero	indigeo	ingredior
corrodo	impugno	indignor	ingruo
corrogo	imputresco	indipiscor	ingurgito
corrotundo	inestuo	indoleo esco	inhabito
corrugo	inalesco	indureo	inhibeo
corrumpo	inalgesco	induro	inhonesto
corruo	inamaresco	inebrio	inhorreo &
In	inambulo	ineo	inbumo (esco
Ignoro	inardeo	inesco	inimico
illaqueo	inaro	infamo	innubilo
illatebro	inaudio	infatuo	inobscura
illatro	inauguro	infesto	inocco
illecto	inauro	infelicit	inoculo
illicio	incalesco	infelicitio	inodero
illuctor	incandesco	infecto	inopaco
illumino	incanesco	infectio	inorior
illustro	incanto	infectio	inquieta
imbibo	incarcerio	infesto	inquiro
imbuo	incavo	inficio	insanio
immadeo	incedo	infirmitas	inscendo
immalesco	incendo	infiteor	insco
immigro	incepto	inflammo	insemino
imminuo	incero	inflecto	insequor
inmolo	incino	inflo	inserpo
immoror	incipio	informo	inseruo
immugio	incito	inforo	insimulo
immuto	inclareo esco	infrendeo	insolesco
impalleo	inclino	infrano	insolo
impedio	incano	infrigo	inspecto
imperco	incolo	infringo	inspicio
impero	inconcilio	infuco	inspico
impico	increbresco	infumo	instigo
impinguo	increasco	infusco	instimulo
impio		ingemino	instipulor
			instituto

instituo	irripio	interluo	intervento
instringo	irrito	intermaneo	intervigilo
instruo	irroboro	intermeo	intervireo
insucco	iroro	intermico	interviso
intego	irruceo	intermitto	interpomo
intepo	irruco	interneco	Ob
intero	irrugio	internidisco	Obambulo
intondeo	irruo	interniteo	obarmo
intrico	irruo	internosco	obaro
intrudo	Inter	internuncio	obbibo (esco
intueor	Interalbico	interpello as	obcalleo &
intumeo	interaresco	interplico	obdormio
intuor	interbibio	interpolo	obduresco
invado	interbito	interpremo	obduro
invaleo & esco	intercalo	interpungo	obeo
invehor to in-	intercido	interpurgo	obfirmo
(veigh	intercido	interputo	obhorreo
invenio	intercino	interquero	objurgo
inverto	intercipio	interquiesco	oblado
investigo	interconcilio	interrado	oblargueo
investio	interculo	interrogo	oblatro
inviso	intercurso	interrumpo	oblecto
invito	intereo	interfendo	oblenio
inumbro	interficio	interfeco	oblido
inunco	interfari	interfepio	obligurio
inundo	interfringo	interfisto	oblino
invoco	interfuro	interfono	oblino
invulgo	interjaceo	interfpiro	oblino
inurgeo	interjicio	interstrepo	oblitero
inurino	interimo	interstringo	oblitesco
irradio	interjungo	interstruo	obloco
irrauceſco	interlabor	intertingo	obludo
irraucio	interlego	intertraho	obmolior
irrepo	interlino	interturto	obmutesco
irretio	interloquor	intervaco	obnitor
irriſco	interluco	intervello	obnubilo
		intervenio	obnubo

oboleo	obvolvo	pracognosco	pragravo
obretio	obustus	praccludo	pragusto
obrigea	occalleo	pracolo	prabibeo
obruo	occano	praconsumo	prajacio
obsaturo	occento	pracontrecto	prajudico
obscurio	occido	pracoquo	prajuvo
obsecro	occido	pracorrumpo	pralabor
obsepio	occipio	pradamno	pralambo
obsero as	occcepto	pradelasso	pralego is
obseruo	occlamito	pradenso	pralibo
obsideo	occludo	pradestino	praligo
obsido	occulco	pradico as	pralino
obsoleo	occu'o	pradico is	pralongo
obsoluo	occupo	pradisco	praloquor
obsorbeo	offerccio	pradivino	pramando
obstrudo	offlecto	pradomo	pramereor
obstupefacio	offringo	praduro	prametior
obstupeo esco	omitto	prafari	prametuo
obsuo	oppango	prafero	pramigro
obsurdesco	opperior	prafestino	pramitto
obtento	oppeto	prafido	pramoderor
obtego	oppico	prafiguro	pramodulor
obtero	oppilo	prafinio	pramolior
obtestar	oppleo	prafloreo	pramoneo
obtices	opprimo	prafluo	pramonstro
obtimeo	oppugno	prafoco	pramordeo
obtorpeo	Præ	prafodio	pramorior
obtorqueo	Praacuio	praformido	pramunio
obtrunco	prabibo	praformo	pranarro
obtueor	pracaveo	prafringo	pranato
obtundo	pracelero	prafulgeo	pranavigo
obturbo	pracerpo	prafulguro	pranosco
obturo	pracido	prafumigo	pranuntio
obvallor	pracingo	pragermino	praoccido
obumbro	pracino	pragestin	praoccupo
obundo	pracipio	pragigno	praopto
			prapande

prapando	*pratepeo	subjacto	subsidio
praporto	pratimeo	subigo (dus	subsilio
prapotens	pratorquco	subimpetran-	subsortior
prapoto	pratruncō	subimpudens	subulto
praxadio	praxaleo	subinfluo	subfuo
praxado	praxeho	subintelligo	subtego
praxipio	praxelo	subintro	subtento
praxodo	praxeto	subinvito	subterreo
praxogo	praxenio	subirascor	subtero
praxumpo	praxideo	sublateo	sublimo
praxagio	praxincio	sublecto	subtondeo
praxano	praxiso	sublego	subtundo
praxcateo	praxallo or	sublevo	subvecto
praxcio	praxitio	subluceo	subueho
praxcisco	praxumbro	subluo	subvereor
praxeco	praxustus	submergo	subverso
praxentio	praxulo	submoneo	subverto
praxentisco	Sub	submoveo	subuolo
praxepelio	subaccuso	submordeo	subvolvo
praxepio	subagito	subnego	suburgeo
praxervio	subalbico	subnoto	suburo
praxignifico	subaro	subodoro	succendo
praxigno	subbibo	suboffendo	succido
praxilio	subcandesco	suborior	succerno
praxspargo	subcenturio	suborno	succlamo
praxsterno	subcerno	subpœnitet	succollo
praxtinguo	subcoactus	subremigo	succutio
praxtiu	subcæno	subrepo	suffarcino
praxtringo	subcrudeſco	subrigo is	suffercio
praxstruo	subdoceo	subrigo as	suffero
praxsuo	subdomo	subrogo	sufferveo
praxulto	subdubito	subrubeo	suffindo
praxumo	subedo	subrumo	suffio
praxuo	subferveſio	subruo	sufflamino
praxtego	subfibulo	subſeco	suffoco
praxtento	subfundo	subſequor	suffodio
		subſero	suffi endeo
		G 2	suffrico

<i>suffrico</i>	<i>summato</i>	<i>suppromo</i>	<i>suspecto</i>
<i>suffringo</i>	<i>suppilo</i>	<i>suppudet</i> (as <i>asco</i>)	<i>suspicio</i>
<i>suffrio</i>	<i>supplanto</i>	<i>suppullu.o</i>	<i>suspico</i>
<i>suffugio</i>	<i>suppleo</i>	<i>suppuro</i>	<i>suspiro</i>
<i>suffulcio</i>	<i>supplodo</i>	<i>supputo</i>	<i>sustento</i>
<i>suffumigo</i>	<i>supponit</i>	<i>suscipio</i>	<i>sustineo</i>
<i>suggredior</i>	<i>supporto</i>	<i>suscito</i>	<i>sustollo</i>

Whether our Author means here such Compound Verbs as are found also Simple, or by themselves, as *Adamo* from *ad* and *amo*, &c. or such as are not found simple, as *insolo*, *insucco*, &c. No Body can know, because, according to his usual Clearness, he has said nothing of it. As the Rule is stated in these general Terms, it is but reasonable to understand that both are meant. However at the best that can be made of it, though it be the hardest thing in the World to make a Grammatical Negative upon so large a Compass, I will adventure to say, there are a good nine hundred Words upon this one Head, that have no Dative by force of their Composition, but only of such a Relation, as any other Verb will require to be in that Case. And then how much we are beholding to him let the Reader Judge. But this will always follow from Writing without Reading upon this Subject.

Contingo is meant in the Sense of touching, and there are several others which in particular Senses have not a Dative, which we reserve to our Syntax.

Let us now see whether they, that have double Government, are so few, as this Author intimates. He names but two, and that's few indeed, But 'tis a shrew'd sign, amongst others, that the *Romans* never writ, nor spoke by this Grammar, since we find them talking at the rate following, of which we shall give the Reader a Sample out of our Collecti-

ons, as far as the Preposition *ad* goes, whereby he will have some Notion of the whole, how the same Sense admits of various Constructions, and sometimes various Constructions declare a different Sense; and therefore how nice a matter this is in the Latin Tongue: And how short they must come, who know no more of this matter, than what they get from this Grammar, or glean from the Dictionary common among us, or which Foreigners have furnish'd us with, is very apparent.

Accedo in its proper Signification, where real Motion is signified has three Governments, a Dative, an Accusative sole, or with a Preposition. *Cum propè jam moenibus accessisset*, Liv. *Accedat* *catu* *Ov*, *Di* *tamen*, *et* *Cesar* *dis* *accessit*, *Id* *and*, *Ad* *quem* *si* *accessit*, *aut* *si* *a* *me* *discessit* *inquam*. *Fateor* *me* *eam* *partem* *accessisse* *reipublice* *sublimis*, *que* *maximè* *laboraret*. *Negantq;* *se* *inquam* *istam* *regionem* *accessurq;*. *Ego* *istuc* *periculum* *accedam* *potius*. *Homo* *verecundus* *in* *Macedoniam* *non* *accedit*. In its translated Use it has Variety of Constructions, and in those often Variety of Senses, as first, *Accedere* to agree with in Opinion has a Dative precisely of the Person, a Dative or an Accusative of the Thing with a Preposition, as, *Itaq;* *accedam* *in* *plerisq;* *Ciceroni*, Where *accedere* *ad* *Ciceronem* would signifie I go to him barely, not I agree with him. *Proposito* *accedo*, *argumento* *non* *consentio*. *Ita* *lepidè* *animus* *accedit* *ad* *sententiam*. *Ad* *hoc* *consilium* *meum* *cum* *plerisq;* *accederent*. *Accedere* for *superaddi* has both Constructions, as, *Ad* *amorem* *nihil* *potuit* *accedere*. *Hoc* *accessit* *magis* *malis*. *Accedo* with *voluntas* for its Subject will have an Accusative with *ad* only, as *voluntas* *vestra* *si* *ad* *pacem* *accesserit*. *Accedere* for coming near, or resembling will have a Dative, or an Accusative with *ad*, as, *Quis* *ita* *ad* *venustatem* *Esopum* *accedat*.

Lat. *Ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus, quam figura.* *Accedere* to happen, or befall will have a Dative only, as *Huic si quid accesserit, non tam mihi, quam vobis, rei, publica accesserit.* *Accedere* to reach, to, or compass will have an Accusative only with the Preposition *ad*, as *Si sine magnis Artificiis, ad qua pauci accedunt, nec videre, nec audire possumus.* There is also a strictness to be observ'd in the following Phrases. *Antiochus ad istum locum videbatur accedere, i. e.* to come to that point in Dispute. *Non prodest cibus, neq; corpori accedit, qui statim sumptus emittitur.* *Ad rempublicam accedere,* To take an Office in the Commonwealth, and never otherwise, *Accessit pretium agris,* The Price of Land is raised, with several others too long here to mention.

Accido has a Dative frequently, but in some Senses it will by no means bear it: *Deniq; nihil istum, quod ad oculos animumq; acciderit, in tota Sicilia reliquisse.* *Quod me veritas suspicari quidquam accidisse ad animam tuam, &c.* *Eodem die istud verbum verè in te accidit.* *Ad genua accido supplex.* In such a posture as you may see. *Accidere ad speciem.* *Sonitus aures accidit.* *Qua pars vocum non aures accidit ipsa.*

Accio. *In senatum accitus.*

Accingo. *Accingunt omnes operi.* *In contrarium accingi.* *Ad spem accingi.*

Accommodo. *Eum habeo ad vita mea rationem accommodatum.* *Qui habet extra rebus accommodata.* And of this Verb I cannot say which of the two Structures is oftner.

Accubo. *Apes jejuna facis accubantes.* *Potavi atq; accubavi scortum.*

Accurro. *Ut ad proximum collem properè accurrerent.*

Adaequo. *Neq; virtuti nostrorum possunt adaequare.* *Sed cum omni posteritate adaequandum.*

Adalligo.

Adalligo. *Illius dentes adalligati dextro lacerto. Si ad brachium adalligetur.*

Adambulo. *Adambulabo ad ostium, and not ostio.*

Addo. with a dative is frequent enough, but for adding over and above to something that is already, the accusative with *ad* seems to be preferable, as *Suas ad mens miseras addit. De meâ vitâ addam ad tuam. Quidam verò ad eas laudes, quas a Patribus acceperunt addunt aliquam Suam. Quasi enim emendum eis sit, quod addant ad virtutem. Nihil posse jam ad hanc improbitatem addi videtur. Nos paucis ad hæc additis finem faciamus. Gryphus in senatorium numerum additus.*

Adduco. Has these various constructions with great niceness. For though it be a verb of motion and has translated uses as well as the other, yet I never find it in either with a dative, but with *in* or *ad* frequently, *Ad Amanum exercitum adduxi. Qui te ad me adducam domum. Socrates videtur a rebus occultis avocavisse Philosophiam & ad vitam communem adduxisse. Ratio, quæ ex perceptis ad id, quod non percipiebatur adducit. Adduxit utrumq; nostrum ad id consilium, ut putaremus &c. Neq; ita feci ut te ad meum consilium adducerem. Si ad concordiam res adduci potest. Signa nondum satis ad veritatem adducta. Ad dubitationem est adductus. Nullam rem usq; ad exitum adducens. Crudelissimum carnicem civium in vestrum judicium adduximus. Adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem. In suspicionem adducere. In spem regni adductus. Rogandi sunt, atq; etiam in hanc opinionem adducendi. Est enim res jam in eum adducta locum, ut &c. Ne te eundem fletum adducam. Pompeium adduxi in eam voluntatem ut &c. Pleriq; sunt, qui beneficia in odium adducunt. Ubi
in*

in tadium adductus animas. Ut discentem in rem presentem adducat. Quæ nos in metum adducunt. Vultus in tristitiam adducere. Res nondum in morem adducta. With others too many for this place.

Adeo. Is never found with a Dative, but either with an accusative alone, or with the Præposition *ad* adjoin'd, as *adire regem* or *ad regem*, never *regi*. *Adire periculum, adire hereditatem* without *ad*.

Adfero. I never find with a Dative in these Senses, *Jam illud quidem perspicuum est maximam animi, aut voluptatem, aut molestiam, plus ad beatam, aut ad miseram vitam affere momenti, quàm &c.* *Negat Epicurus Diuturnitatem quidem temporis ad beatè vivendum aliquid afferre. Hic cum omnia divo Augusto deberet, ad quem attulerat paupertatem, not cui.* For that would be whom he made poor, this is, to whom he came poor. *Qui solus ad id bellum artes bonas attulisset. Maximam materiam ex rebus per se investigatis ad rerum occultarum cognitionem attulerunt. Integram famem ad ovum affero. Si in judicium nihil præter invidiam attulissent. Ad immortalitatem gloriæ plus affert desideratum esse a civibus, quàm &c.* In other Senses I never find it but with a Dative.

Adhæreo. *Ad earum saxa discendi cupiditate adhærescebant. Sapiens adhæret quidem corpore suo, sed &c.*

Adhalo. *Si patescentes boletos sepiens adhalaverit.*

Adhibeo. *Cum ad suum scelus illud homines improbos adhibuisset. Ad quod adhibenda est actio quædam. Eam ad omnes res adhibet prudentiam. Chrysippus vetat ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere. Ad ministeria sua conservos non adhibeat. Cum adhibemus adeos orationem hujusmodi. Adhibere aliquem in consilium, in convivium.*

um. Itaq; hoc ejus officium, quod adhibet erga illos. And yet in many the Dative is preferable, as, *Adhibere timorem, vel vim alicui.* *Adhibere visis fidem.* *Adhibere modum orationi* With several others.

Adhinnio. Sic ad illius orationem adhinnit.

Fortis equus visa semper adhinnit equa.

Adhortor. Differs nothing in its Construction from *hortor* simple, and has an Accusative with *ad* of the thing we persuade to. *Multa erant, & recondita litera, vis non erat, ad eam igitur adhortabar.*

Adjaceo. *Omnes eas gentes, quæ mare illud adjacent, sub imperium Atheniensem redegerit. Qua Thuscus ager Romano adjacet.*

Adigo. *Alacrem militem in verba Vespasiani adigit. Sacramento ejus legiones adigit. Clavus arbori adactus, or in arborem. Ad mortem adigere. Ad infelix illud lignum adactus. Tu me homo adigis ad insaniam.*

Adjicio. *Cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent. Ad eam laudem doctrina, & ingenij laudem adjecit. Nec istum ad cetera scelera impudentiam in defendendo se adjicere pati.* *Fabius duas se legiones adjecit ad Servilianum exercitum dixit. Fraus quoq; super tumultum adjecta.*

Sed precor hoc donum cum libertate recenti adjicias.

Ne ad illam me animum adjecisse aliqua sentiat. Quasi militi animum adjeceris simulare.

Adjungo. *Adjungere animum ad Philosophiam. Qui tam opportunum subsidium pacis atq; belli ad rem publicam adjunxissent. Caesar se ad neminem adjunxit.* With many others from no one, more than Cicero.

Adlabor. *Matriq; adlabitur aures.*

Ignariq; via Cyclopi adlabimur oris.

Admisceo. Ad id consilium ut non adniscear.

Admitto. Quod me ad fortunam redemptionis admittis. Si regem in mediâ luce errantem ad rerum naturam admisisset. Nec comitiorum curam præ privatis commodis plebs ad animum admittebat. Sed ne priores quidem anni fuere qui sapientem in istam ruinam reipublicæ admitterent. Comitem quoq; & in sermonem admittere & in consilium. Si in hunc admittimur numerum. Me in consortium admisit. Ut me hoc delictum admisissa in me vehementer doléat. Non admittere in animum mala consilia. With several others.

Admoveo. Alia quidem ad eum admovenda est oratio. Primâ luce ad mania omnibus copiis admotis. Aliquem ad rectum iter admovere. Virtutes suas ad gubernaculum reipublicæ admovere.

Adno. Multi adnantes navibus. Pauci, qui naves adnare possent, recepi.

Adrepo. Desecti quoq; ad eas modicè distantes adrepunt. Ad amicitiam ejus adrepserat.

Adscileo. Et in senatum nuper adscitus. In imperium & cognomentum adscitus. Quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris fœdus adsciverat?

Adscribo. Certam in sedem civitatis adscribimur. Adscribi se in eam civitatem voluit. Adscribe me in talem numerum. Quod adscribi ad legem nefas est.

Adulto. Nostri latera & frontem adsultantes. Urbem hostis indigena adsultat.

Adsum. Capit consilium ad judicium non adesse: And elsewhere, Advocabo amicos ut ad hanc rem adsint.

Adveho. Arminius ut quosq; equo advectus erat. Exhortatio ducum non more concionis apud universos, sed ut quosq; eorum advehebantur.

Advenio. A quibus adveniat Miletida sospes ad urbem.

- Adven* bem. *Præperantibus* Blasus *advenit* *Advento*. Jamq; multa manu propinqua Seleucia *adventabat*. Nondum erat auditum te in Italiam *adventare*.
- Adversor*. Nolo *adversari* tuam *adversus* sententiam.
- Adverto*. Nunc jam huc *animum* omnes ea, quæ *glorior*, *advortite*. Facere *advertis* *animum* tuum *ad* *animum* meum. Sed hoc *animum* *adverte*.
- Adumbro*. Excellentis eloquentia *speciem* & *formam* *adumbravimus*. And never otherwise.
- Advoco*. Ad miseros *advocatus* es. *Animum* *ad* seipsum *advocare*. Præco *ad* *tribunum* *populum* *advocabit*. Infelicitas *advocat* *ad* *virtutem*. Cum viros *primarios* in *consilium* *advocassent*. Ille *oculos* *suos* *ad* illa *advocavit*. With several others.
- Advolo*. Ad aves *advolant* quæ se in mari *mergunt*. Ut ego *ad* te *advolem*. Sed certior auctor *advolat* *Æneas*. Hic tibi *rostra* Cato *advolat*.
- Advolvo*. Cum *Tiberij* *genua* *advolveretur*. Again, *Genua* *ejus* *advolvi* ur. Nunc, O *Bacche*, tuis *humiles* *advolvimur* *oris*. Præceps & *singulorum* *pedibus* *advolutus*.
- Affari*. Sic *tristēs* *affatus* *amicos*, and never otherwise.
- Afficio*. Sequitur is locus, qui constat ex ijs rebus, quæ quodammodo affectæ sunt ad id, de quo ambigitur. This is Cicero, and he has it so once more. Neither is it ever otherwise.
- Affigo*. Is but once found with an Accusative and *ad*, but then tis in Cicero, *Quæ* *semper* *affixa* *videntur* *esse* *ad* *rem*.
- Affligo*. Regem *ad* *terram* *affixit*. Ne te *ad* *terram* *affligam* *scelus*. Atq; *affigit* *humo* *divina* *particulam* *auræ*.
- Afflo*. Alicui *malum* *afflare*. *Felix* *cui* *placidus* *leniter* *afflat* *amor*. *Italiam* *jam* *urbemq;* *Romam* *regius* *terror* *afflabat*. Si quem *afflavit* *aura* *liberior*.

Et quo me diorum pater atq; hominum rex. Ful-
minis afflapit ventis, & contigit igni.

Affluo. Voluptas ad nos cum suavitate affluit. Cum
infinita imaginum species ad Deos affluat. Afflu-
etq; ad te optimus quisq;

Aggero. Nam ipsi vident, cum eorum aggerimus bona;
Quin etiam ultero ipsi aggerant ad nos.

Agglutino. Idq; in linteolum illinere, & fronti ag-
glutinare. Num hercle jam ad me agglutinandum
totam decretum est dare. Ita mihi ad malum ma-
la res plurima se agglutinant.

Aggredior. Sed quoniam de communi totius Asia cri-
mine dictum est, aggredior jam ad singulas civitates.
Non aggrediar ad illa maxima, priusquam docuero
etc. Capi levem armaturam apponere, ne aversos
nostros aggrederentur. None of these are ever
with a Dative. Pompeius quam primum ad rem-
publicam aggressus est. This neither with a Da-
tive, nor with an Accusative, without a Pre-
position.

Aggrego. Quare ego te semper in nostrum numerum
aggregare soleo. Si meam voluntatem ad summi
viri dignitatem aggregassem. Mutis aggregetur ani-
mal pabulo natum. Si non nostras quoq; historias,
& Romana nomina Græcorum fabulis aggregares.
Dum his, aut illis militum studia aggregantur.

Allatro. Qui allatrare ejus magnitudinem solitus
erat.

Nigro tunc allatraverat ore Victorem invidia. Stu-
dium præstantius locupletissimum quemq; adlatran-
di. Neither has it any other Structure.

Allego. Qui rogandi sunt omnes diligenter, atq; qd eos
allegandum. Allego ad te illos, a quibus intelligis
me præcipue diligi. Extremum illud est, ut philo-
sophiam ad te allegem. Homines nobiles allegant
ijs, qui peterent, ad Syllam ne adirent. Hoc sena-
tui allegandum putasti.

Allicio

Allicio. Et quanquam omnis virtus nos ad se allicit.
In novas cupiditates precipitem alliciento. Ut si
magnetem lapidem esse dicam, qui ferrum ad se al-
licit. Animiq; ad misericordiam allicientur.

Allido. Ut pars ad scopulos allisa interficeretur.
Allidere navem ad scopulos. Allidere aliquid al-
teri.

Alligo. Ad palum alligati. Quod alligati cum adu-
latione nec imperantibus unquam satis servi viden-
tur, nec nobis satis liberi. Quinque errantium
motus in sphaeram alligavit. Sed tertio quoq; die
nodus resolvendus est. Et ad caput alterum recens
limp alligandum. Gallio ad neutrum se alligavit.
Aliquem nobiscum alligatum lateffimus. Non al-
ligo me ad unum aliquem.

Alloquor. This very Composition of this Verb is
a bar to the Dative, or the Accusative with *ad*,
either of which the simple admits: But *allo-*
quor tibi, or with any Preposition is never
heard of, but *te* perpetually.

Alludo. Prope sita, speiq; nostræ alludentia sequamur.
Coepit ad id alludere.

Alluo. Ubi mare quandam adem Diana alluebat. Li-
tora alluentibus Sopra & Capro.

Annitor. Semperq; ad aliquid tanquam adminiculum
annititur. Vineæ pedaminibus adnixæ singulis ju-
gis imponuntur.

Annuo. Magnisq; consultis annuere Deam vidit. An-
nuere toto capite aliquid.

Apparco. Apparere alicui. When an inferior
Officer presents himself to his superior, to re-
ceive his command.

Cui enim non appareret affectare eum im-
perium in Latinos. Liv: Anguis ille qui
silla apparuit immolanti. Quod apparet ad
agricolas. Quid ceteri, quos apparere huic
questioni-

questioni video, volunt. And never otherwise in this sense.

Appello. Cum mille numero navium classem ad delum appulissent. Visum est in somnis pastorem ad me appellere. In Italiam classem appulit. Classe ad Euboeam appulsa. Cum Prator classem ad Ciliciam appulisset. Sola Germanica triremis Chaucorum terram adpulisset. Classis Punica litori appulsa est. Lybicis tempestas appulit oris.

Applico. Ad eorum se familiaritatem multis jam ante annis Oppianicus applicarat. Se ad amicitiam Populi Rom. applicuit. Applicare aures vocibus. Applicare naues terra. Applicare classem in locum aliquem. Flumini castra applicuit. Applicare aliquid Stomacho, et pectori. Applicant se turba. Qui nullum alium laborem ferre queat, huic officio applicatur. Applicuit sibi ea animus. Cum spiritus in vacuum locum se applicuit.

Appono. Varia gentes litori apposita tenuere. Cum ei lupum piscem formosum apposuisset. Sunt qui ordeum maceratum incubantibus apponant, Apposito foramini pollice. Ad tua praecepta de meo nihil bis novum apposui. Apponere manum ad os. Aure ad glaciem apposita. Apponere ad ignem. Apponere notam alicui rei. Non qui notam ad malum verum apponis, sed &c. Porta apposita erat. hard by, Postulare id gratia apponi sibi. But in the sense of proper, or suitable, I think it admits of ad only with the Accusative Case. Homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam. Locus appositus ad agriculturam. Ager ad vitem, ad frumentum appositus. Nisi etiam laborem ad damnum apponam, i e add over and above.

Apporto. Apportare frumentum ad difficillima loca

loca. Signa vi et virtute capta Pop. Roma. A
no apportavit.

Appropinquo. Qui ad summam jam aquam ap-
propinquant. Regem manibus appropinquan-
tem monuerunt &c. Quotus quisq; est cui cum
mors appropinquet.

Arrideo. Inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi
arriserat, nebementur displicer. Arridet de
se ridentibus. Cum aut non adhibeantur ad
causas, aut adhibiti derideantur. Nam si
arrideantur, esset id ipsum Atticorum. And,
as extraordinary as this seems, it is Cicero's,
and so is the following. Video quid arriseris,
sed ita se res habet.

Ascendo. Ibi ascendo in quendam excelsum locum.
Ascendo in lembum and without a Preposition,
jamq; ascendebant collam. Si quis eelum af-
cendisset, or in cælum, ascendere equum or in
equum, navem, or in navem. Ad bonoxes af-
cendere, not in. Cum a minoribus ad majora
ascendimus. But whoever heard of a Dative
with this Verb in any fence.

Aspergo. Is taken notice of in the Grammer, but
not in this place. The Structure is as, that
Author says, Aspersit mihi labem, or me labe.

Aspicio. Never admits of a Dative, as the Rule
would have it, but an Accusative only. Af-
pice me, ad me, contra me.

Aspiro. To favour with a Dative only. Cepris
aspirate meis. Huc ades, aspira q; mihi. But
for to have a Design upon, or to attempt it ad-
mits no Dative. Quid enim quisquam ad
meam Pecuniam me invito aspirat? So to
reach or come at, the former Structure is most
usual. Fortuna omnes aditus tuos interclusi,
ut ad me aspirare non possis. But here besides
the Dative, it has an Accusative.

assisto

Affisto. *Cui potestas hos affistere equos.*

Asto. *Ad Achillis tumultum astitisset. Quid occur-*
-santium populus te maxime astaret.

Astringo. *Hac uero tibi meam astringo fidem. Af-*
-strictus facis. Astrictus conditionibus suis. But
 in all these it is translated. In its primitive
 use, it rather requires a Preposition. *Quis est*
hic qui ad statum astrictus est. And in the tran-
 slated it does not refuse it. *Deinde ut in*
posterum ipse ad eandem temperantiam astringe-
ret.

Astringam uerbis in sacra fura meis.

Assuefacio. *Quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt. Atq;*
idem tamen stuprorum, ac scelerum exercitatione
assuefactus. Curionis patrio instituto, puro ser-
-mone assuefacta domus. These are Cicero's, and
 his constant language: Others join it with a
 Dative, or the Preposition. *Admonent ne suo*
sermone ad supplicia patrum assuefaciant. But
 here we have (which I had almost forgot)
magna rei leuem autorem. Dr. Ker I mean, who
 in his pompous book gather'd from a Cata-
 logue of Authors (and those no small ones)
 as long as my arm, has these words.

Assuefacio, Assueño, Assuesco *Assuetus Ablatiuus,*
namquam Datiuus, quod recentiorum sermonibus
assuepatum est consequitur. Neq; enim Assuesco,
aut Assuefacio ad aliquid: aut in aliquo, sed ali-
qua re tantum, ut exempla ipsa ostendent.

Now to this we shall oppose *Virgil, Caesar, Celsus,*
Liuy. both the *Seneca's, Pliny, Quintilian.*

Ille manum patiens dextraq; assuetus berili. Æn: 7.
P. 490.

Sed assuescere ad homines, et mansuescere, ne parouli
quidem excepti possunt. Cas: Bell: Gall: 174. Atq; ita
deligando assuescere iterum vetusta sedi Cogit. Cels: L.
8. P. 728. Conjuratio in tyranni caput facta indicatur

per

per calonem quendam aequalem Hieronymi, et jam
 inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetum.
 Liv: D. 3. L. 4. P. 311. Sed evicit omnia assuetus
 praece miles, L. D. 1. L. 13. 352. Assuetos inter se
 hastes, Liv: D. 1. L. 10. P. 364. Ut assuesceret
 militia Annibal, and Nos tamen minime decet juven-
 tutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuesfacere libi-
 dini imperatorum, Liv: D. 3. L. 3. P. 392. Ut se
 militibus permitterent, et assuetis magna parte sibi, Liv:
 D. 3. L. 4. P. 528. Et operi, alijsq; institutis milita-
 ribus ita assuescit, ut &c. Liv: D. 3. L. 4. P. 541.
 Assuesfactus sermoni, Plin: N. H. 10. 33. Qui hasta
 hujus generis assueverant, Liv. D. 3. L. 4. P. 519.
 Armatum exercitum decurrisse cum tripudijs Hispano-
 rum, motibusq; armorum cuiq; genti assuetis, Liv: D.
 3. L. 5. P. 557. Scipionum nomini omnes assueti, D.
 3. L. 8. P. 686. Cum assuescent aliquot annos ad
 bellum, 3. L. 10. P. 751.

Animus Majori fortunæ assuetus, Liv: D. 4. L. 8. P.
 1008. Assuescendum itaq; conditioni suæ, Sen: Tranq: C.
 10. Omnium præcepta sapientum assuetâ sibi facundia ex-
 plicuit, Sen: Conf: ad Pol. C. 33. But I have forgot
 one in Livy. Non digna quæstu cui ancilla assueverat,
 Liv: D. 4. L. 9. P. 1019. Huic numero jam assu-
 evi, Sen: Contr: 4. L. 2. Non assuetas ad sceptrâ
 manus post terga dabit, Sen: Troad: Act 1. In hoc
 assuescat, hujus sibi naturam faciat, Quintil: L. 2.
 C. 4. P. 68. And still there is one of Livy for-
 got, of a different Construction from all the rest.
 Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis etiam vanitates
 nota sunt, Liv: D. 4. L. 8. P. 984. Besides which
 it were not impossible to gather more, as that of
 Sen: Sed sanitati parum assuevit. Ut nec fortune
 mea interesset, nec absentia assuesceres. And now
 my Hand is in, I will give the Reader a further
 Caution not to depend upon the Authority of this
 Book. Upon the Word *Perfectus* the Dr. has the

following Descant. *Perfectus*. Ciceroni, alijsq; ejus nota scriptoribus verbum perficere est idem quod efficere, aut conficere. Et *Perfectus* non est illis quod *ἰδεος* Grace, sed idem quod *Effectus*. Et ferè participium ijs est; non verò nomen. Idcirco et adjicitur nomen aliquod huic verbo, aut participio, ut arte, et opere *perfectum*. Candelabrum operà mirabili, et clarissimis gemmis *perfectum* Cic: Fuit apud Segestanos Dianæ simulacrum singulari opere artificioq; *perfectum*. Cic: Thus he, and yet notwithstanding all this he cannot forbear that Use of it himself which he here condemns. For under the Word *Absolvo* he says, *Observavi verba nonnulla modo neutra absoluta, modo activa simplicia in scriptis illorum perfectorum auctorum versari*. Here is *perfectus* plainly in the Sense of *ἰδεος*. Let us see now whether his Luck, or Judgment be the better. And that Cicero alone will soon decide, who, beside several of the best Authors, has the Word in this forbidden Use near a hundred times. *Isocrates magnus orator, et perfectus magister*. Cic: Brut: sive de Clar: Orator: P. 148. *Tum fuit Lysias, quem jam propè audeas oratorem perfectum dicere*. Id: Ibid: P. 149. *Hæc igitur ætas prima Athenis oratorem propè perfectum tulit*. Id: Ibid: *Nec verò ignoro nondum esse satis politum hunc oratorem, et quarendum esse aliquid perfectius*. Id: Ibid: P. 151. *Pulchriora etiam Polycleti, et jam planè perfecta, ut mihi quidem videri solent*. Id: Ibid: *Sit Ennius sanè, ut est. certè, perfectior*. Id: Ibid: P. 152. This may suffice in this place, 'twould be too much to shew here, what might be plainly done, that this Author's Observation is quite contrary to the whole Tenor of the Latin Tongue.

His Luck is not much better upon *Imperfectus*. The Authoritys indeed are not so many against

him

him here, but enough to overthrow his Doctrine, which is.

Imperfectus. Hoc Cicero alijs, aequales non sunt usi. Nam Cicero inchoatum opponit perfecto ut contrarium. Let us now see what Cicero says for himself. Nunc, ut Appelles Veneris caput, et summa pectoris potissimâ arte perfecit, reliquam partem corporis inchoatam reliquit: Sic quidam homines in capite meo solum elaborarunt, reliquum corpus imperfectum, ac rude reliquerunt. Cic: Fam: 1. Ep: 9. Imperfecto autem, nec absoluto simile, pulchrum esse nihil potest. Cic: de Univ: P. 371. Let us try another. Evenire bene, aut malè Latini dixerunt, pro quo vulgus nunc finem aliquem, aut exitum bonum, aut malum habere. Now hear Cicero. Eventus est exitus alicujus negotij in quo quari solet, quid ex quâq; re evenierit, eveniat, evenitutumq; sit. de Inv: L. 1. P. 46. This for its signification. Now for its Conjunction with habeo. Suavis autem narratio est, quæ habet admirationes, expectationes, exitus inopinatos. Cic: Part: Or: P. 206. Verum hac fortasse meliorem exitum habebunt. Cic: Fam: L. 2. Ep: 15. Hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus. Id: Ibid: Ep: 16. and Ep: 10. of the same Book. Again, L. 5. Ep: 3. Att: 97. and elsewhere. But this is enough to shew how little this Author is to be depended on.

To confute his Errours would require a Book: We return therefore to our Subject.

Assumo. Qui nihil ad opinionem affingit, assumitq; ad ægritudinem. In consummationem totius assumptum. Livia in familiam suam assumebatur. In societatem assumpti Germani. In senatum assumpti. Assumo te in consilium rei familiaris. In nomen suum alterum assumere. Genus autem hoc orationis neq; totum assumendum est ad causas forenses, neq; totum

repudiandum. Si quis in aliqua arte excellens, aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit. Quod alteri detrahat, sibi assumat. Ut eorum reprehensivum vos vestra prudentia assumere, mea modestia remittere deberis. Ego vero mihi nihil assumo. Dico illud quod in hoc iscaus non auctoritati assumo, sed pudori meo.

*Qui nihil opinione affingit assumitque ad a-
gritudinem. Cic :*

Assumere aliquid in adjutorium, in consummationem totius, in familiam, in consilium, in senatum, in societatem, in nomen, in causam. And in Cicero Assumo mihi, is nothing more, than sumo mihi of the same Author.

Attendo. Attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur. Vix satis mihi illud videris attendere. Mihi quidem Antiochum, quem audis, satis belle videris attendere. Quare attendo te studiose. And Cicero no otherwise. Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes. Communibus bonis attentior. Ideo rogo tunc, ut non tantum universitati ejus attendas. Sermionibus malignis nec attendit, nec alitur. Cui magis quam Caesari attendant.

Attero. Partibus venerandis, ac caelestibus animal iners ac marcidum atteritur. Vos autem ad id, quod erat immortale, partem atteritote mortalem.

Attineo. Is said by the Grammar to have the Preposition ad always with it; but that is too general, and holds not, but when it signify's to belong or appertain to; nor even then perpetually, witness, Quid me attinet dicere. And when it signifies to hold it admits of an Accusative only, as jam cultros attinet. Ni proximi prehensam dextram vi attinuisset.

Attingo. Except in the Signification of happening admits

admits only of an Accusative. *Ut quisq; re maxima cognatione attingebat. Maxime naturam attingit humanam. Illa vero virtutes virum bonum videntur potius attingere. Ipsum autem intelligentiam ne suspiciōis quidem possum attingere. Sed ut primum forum attingerim, spectavi semper, ut tibi quàm maxime possem esse conjunctus. Qui etsi te aliquâ necessitudine attingunt. Sed oppressus tantum attingit negotij, quantum recusare non potuit. Quem librum strictim attingisti. Etiam cognatione populum Rom: attingant. Ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem.*

Attollo. *Intonsaq; calo attollunt capita. Quid superbiâ in tantam vanitatem attollimur? Contra incurrentia attollitur.*

Attondeo. Has no other Case than *tondeo* simple.

Attono. Is but twice used in the Latin Tongue, in both places with an Accusative.

Aut quas semideæ Dryades Fauniq; bicornes.

Numine contactus attonuere juo.

Deus attonat summa.

Attraho. *Attrahit ad se ferrum magnes lapis. Attrahere hominem ad aliquid negotium. Attrahunt in se ruinam, cui obstandum est. Multos in amicitiam attrahes. Quæ magis ad se volunt attrahere. Nemo ita cadit, ut non alium in se attrahat. Humorem in se attrahunt. And it it ever have a Dative I have not observ'd it, or forgot it.*

Attribuo. With a Dative is common enough, but it also admits of an Accusative with *ad*. *Satis est enim attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram.*

We are now got through this one Preposition in composition, that is in such Verbs as either have no Dative, or another Case as well as a Dative, either

either with, or without a Preposition. And if this Preposition out of Nine makes so much work, what will the other Eight do? What others may think I know not, but it has always been my Opinion, that if nothing else had been wanting in this Grammar, its notorious Deficiency in the Use of Prepositions by themselves, and in Composition, which make the most considerable Part abundantly of the Latin Tongue, were enough to set it aside, though no other Objections, as very many do, lay against it. And it is a further just Cause of Complaint, that to these Nine Prepositions there are three wanting; *Circum, contra, super*, which as well as these, sometimes alter the Structure of the simple Verb: and in some Uses require a Dative, as well as any of them; and sometimes another Case. And what say the Annotators to all this? Why not one Word, because *Vossius* had said nothing of it before them, though one of the most useful, and difficult of Grammar Rules.

Gram : Lat :

*Sum cum multis alijs geminum adsciscit Dativum : ut, Exitio est avidis mare nautis.
Speras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio vertis ?
Nemo sibi mimos accipere debet favo. i.*

What's here! Is our Author in jest or earnest? Are we to be instructed or banter'd? If this last Nothing can do it more effectually. *Sum* will govern a Dative Case, but of what? Has this Dative no Relation in the Sentence? If it have not, the Definition of Grammar is destroy'd at a Blow. But this is a common thing with our Author, who never consider'd more, than, that Grammar was the Art of right Speaking, not what that right Speaking consisted in. Hence it comes that he often

ten speaks of a Relative without its Correlative ; of a Word that will govern a Case, and not a Syllable of the Word that will be govern'd. But this is a familiar thing with him. To pass it therefore ; what are these *Multis alijs* ? He gives but one Example of any Verb, besides *Sum*, that has this Government, *quod mihi vitio vertis*. I say but one Example, because I dare averr, *Nemo sibi mimos accipere debet favori*, to be of no Claslick Author, upon which only Grammar Rules should be founded. Let us next see how the English Rule helps this lame Dog over the Stile.

Eng : Gram :

Also when *Sum* hath after it a Nominative Case, and a Dative, the Word, that is the Nominative Case may be also the Dative : So that *Sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative Case, as, *Sum tibi presidio*, I am to thee a Safeguard. *Hæc res est mihi voluptati*, this thing is to me a Pleasure. And not only *Sum*, but also many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative Case, one of the person and another of the thing, as *Do tibi vestem pignori*. *Verto hoc tibi vitio*. *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*.

When *Sum* hath after it a Nominative Case, and a Dative, that which seems to be the Nominative, may also be the Dative, as for Example I suppose, *Samia mihi matri fuit*. *Bucephalus fuit equo Alexandro*. By this Rule the Nominatives *Mater* & *equus* may be *matri* & *equo* : But let them shew us who ever said so first. And why no notice of various Structure here ? 'Tis plain our Author thinks that to be necessary, by his attempts at it, as often as he knows any thing of it. Why then not

a Word of these? In gloria ducere. In crimen vertere. Cuncta etiam fortuna ad laudem vertebat. Non potest esse in delectatione diuturna. Deputare esse in lucro. In magno negotio habuit. Cave ne fuis mihi in questione. Hanc maculam eluant, et iras civiles hostibus in exitum vertant. Ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret. Nam gari desideria in exprobrationes erant. Et jam neminem docere in audentiam scientia est. With many others, upon which the general Rule should have been founded, and this, that we have here, nothing but an Exception to it, in point of Exemplification of various Structure.

Lat: Gram:

Est ubi hic Dativus, tibi aut sibi, aut etiam mihi, nulla necessitatis, at festivitatis potius causa additur: ut, Ego tibi hoc effectum dabo, Expedi mihi hoc negotium. Sui sibi hunc jugulo gladio.

This Rule has no manner of explanations that can make it intelligible. The two first examples are all over impertinence. For ego hoc effectum dabo, and Expedi hoc negotium signify indeed the doing of a Business, but not the person for whose service it is done, which when it is necessary to be signify'd the Dative Case is absolutely necessary to signify it by. But if our Author would have had three examples, he might have furnish'd himself with two, instead of these, exactly to his purpose. Atq; hunc telo suo sibi a foribus pelleret. Sed is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri. With others.

Lat: Gram:

Verba transitiva cujuscunq; generis, sive activi,
sive

sive communis, sive deponentis, exigunt accusativum: ut, *Percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, &c.*

Johnson.

Upon this Rule much might be said, but I shall at present content my self with these few small Objections. First, that there is no notice taken of what word will be govern'd in this Case, a common objection against this Grammar. Secondly, that there is no definition of a Verb transitive throughout the whole book. This, 'twill be said, will be supply'd by the Master, to which I answer sometimes it will, sometimes it will not. All Schoolmasters have not an University Education: And for those that have, tis not so easie a matter to apply this Rule to practice, we see our Author himself out here in his first Example. *Percontatorem fugito*. Where *fugito* being a Verb of motion, should have been spoken of under that Head, and given as an Exception. But suppose the Master do define it to his Scholars, I fancy he must do it one of these two Ways; either that a Verb transitive is a Verb whose Action terminates upon something else, or reciprocates upon it self, or else that it is a Verb Active, after which we put no Preposition in English. This latter I find to be more common in Schools, but how then will *janitorem clamat* come in? *Clamitant me ut revertar. Latet me. Fugit me.* So in like manner, *Avertitur Fontes. Aversari aliquem. Cavere intemperantiam. Canare aprum. Canere lunam. Condonare aliquem aliquid. Decurrit sol lucet hibernas. Ludere aleam. Extare ceteros. Consulam hanc rem amicos. Demori, vel demoriri, vel deperire aliquem. Elocuta sum convivas. Insanire amores.* With many others too long here to be inserted, much less quoted at length. Define it the first Way, so as to make it a Verb Active, whose Action works upon it self re-

K

ciprocally

ciprocally, or something else without it, and how will *habeo* come in? Or why will not *fungor*, *frnor*, *utor*, as well come in? What Account either way can be given of *Natantur aqua? Navigatur oceanus. Saltantur poemata. Via eunda* and the Like? This Rule would tempt me to go beyond my Length, but that must not be.

Gram: Lat: p. 89.

Quodvis Verbum admittit ablativum Significan-
tem instrumentum, aut causam, aut modum
actionis.

Johnson.

This is one Rule of the few rightly given in this Grammar. For the Relation of the Word governed is truly stated, as it should have been throughout. For want of which all they that want it are unserviceable, to Children especially, who can form no Notion of it from the Example barely in a long time. Here is the various Structure too taken notice of in the following Rule, which should have been done all along. But then here is a Defect here too. Let us see the Rule.

Lat: Gram: p. 89.

Ablativo causæ & modi actionis aliquando additur præpositio: ut, *Baccharis præ ebrietate. Summa cum humanitate tractavit hominem.*

Johnson.

The Instrument then is excluded from being signified by a Preposition. And this Doctrine is so universal, that almost all Writers expressly prescribe it. *Vossius* from *Valla*, and *Dr. Ker* from both. Let us hear what they say. *A præpositionem hanc recte in flectendis vocibus ablativo præmitti prætereundum*

non

non est; quamvis percutiat nonnullos rei novitas. Nam
ut ea necessaria est cum Ablativus ablationem notat:
Ita solæcismus committitur manifestarius, si adjiciatur,
cum notatur Instrumentum, ut, occidit eum gladio. And
soon after concludes, Verum quantumcunq; hoc lique-
at, non tamen latum unguem à more suo discedunt Pa-
dagogi nostri, quibus

Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri. Ker
from Vossius. Again under the Preposition cum we
have another Prohibition, Cum per appositionem non
jungitur rei notanti Instrumentum, sed Comitum.
Nam percussit eum hastâ inauditi est. Instrumentum
enim percussoris Hasta est. Ker from Kalla. But first,
the Signification of the Word Instrumentum goes fur-
ther in Latin, than these Authors seem to imagine.
It signifies the Means in general by which we
compass, or bring any thing about, as, Instrumen-
tum causarum, et generum omnium. Homo multa in-
strumenta habet ad sapientiam adipiscendam. Quicquid
habet, habet ex disciplina, instrumenta natura dederunt.
Beata vita instrumentum. And in this Sense the
Author of the common Syntax takes it, as is plain
by one of his Examples under that Head.

Damona non armis, sed morte subegit Jesus.

Neither is there any Rule here for the Structure
of the means, if this be not it. Now in this lar-
ger Sense of Instrumentum, the Preposition may be
joyn'd with it without a solæcism. Altera ergo vin-
ea fructuosis potius surculis inscenda erit: altera fun-
ditus extirpanda, et reserenda, si modo soli bonitas
suadet, at si cum ejus vitio consenuit, nullo modo resti-
tuendam censemus. If it dwindle by the fault of
the Earth. And as for the material instrument,
that also may have the Preposition, as Arare cum
vomere, as shall be shewn in our Syntax. Vossius
himself is much nearer a solæcism here in his so-
læcismus committitur, instead of in solæcismum incidit.

incurrit. Solacismo peccat &c. For *solacismum* is as awkward as *errorem committere*, which among the various occasions the Latins have of the Phrase, we never meet with.

Lat : Gram : p. 89.

Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur nomen pretii in ablativo casu: ut, *Toruncio, seu vitiosa nuce non emerim.*

Johnson.

What the Noun of price put to any Verbs in the Ablative Case? Why then I can say, *Heri viginti minis pro ambobus dedi.* For *minis* is the Noun of price, and *dedi* is one Verb of the *Quibuslibet*. And into this Error I frequently find Children led by this Rule. There should therefore have been a caution given against that. But why amongst the variety of Structure in this Relation, is there no notice taken, that the Noun of Price may also have *ad* before it? as, *Emere ad viginti minas. Ad eam summam emere. Ad eam summam offerre.* There are no better Authors, than what use these Ways of Speaking, and two of them are *Cicero's*; and yet neither Dictionary, nor Grammar, as I can find, takes notice of them.

Lat : Gram : p. 90.

Verba abundandi, implendi, onerandi, & his diversa ablativo gaudent : &c.

Ex quibus quaedam nonnunquam etiam in genitivum feruntur :

Johnson.

I see no Account here worth a Straw what Verbs of this sort may govern a Genitive. Here are Examples of *Abundo, egeo, indigeo, impleo, saturo, careo & participo*. But sure these are not all that will have a Genitive Case, *Compleo, levo, satio* will have

have a Genitive as well as these, *Fraudo, Libero, orbo, privo* will never have it. Why not *careo* with an Accusative as well as a Genitive? 'Tis found as often, namely both once a piece and no more. *Quia id quod amo careo*. Why for like reason no Example of *Multa egeo*, and *Nihil egeo*? I am far from finding fault with producing Singularities in these Cases: But then I would fain know, why not one, as well as another.

Lat: Gram: p. 90.

Fungor, fruor, utor, & similia, ablativo junguntur.

Johnson.

'Twas a saying of Scaliger, *Nil est infelicius definitore Grammatico*, I wonder what he would have said of a Grammatical Simile maker. *Fungor, fruor, utor* and *Similia*? What are these *Similia*? Let us take the Authors examples for an account of them. *Aspice venturo latantur ut omnia seculo, Qui suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur. Diruit, adificat, mutat quadrata rotundis. Vescor carnibus. Haud equidem tali me dignor honore. Ut malis gaudet alienis. Exemplorum multitudine supersedendum est, Regni eum societate numerat. Communicabo te semper mensâ meâ.*

To pass over *letor* and *glorior*, whose Ablative Cases are of the Cause, common to all Verbs, what similitude is there betwixt *fungor, fruor, utor*, and *supersedeo, numero* and *communico*? Not that of *Plantus* I doubt, *Non lacte lacti est similis*. This similitude would rather put a Man in mind of the Painter, who having a Customer, an Inn-keeper, that would needs have a Bear for his Sign, because the House had been known by it a long time, used a great many arguments with
his

his Chap, that it might be a Rose and Crown, and particularly, that it was a much genteeler Sign than a Bear, (for that you must know he could draw nothing else,) But, the fellow being resolv'd to have a Bear, well, says the Painter then a Bear it shall be; but I'll tell you before hand, 'twill be so like a Rose and Crown, that you won't know them asunder. But how comes it that our Author, who some times confirms Rules by things of one single Example, that are to be found no where, but in that single place he quotes them from, as *Regina tui fidissima. Preterquam tui carendum quod erat. Pro vapulando ab hosce mercedem petam* &c. How comes it, I say, that we have nothing of Accusatives with *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, and *Vescor*? There are such things to be found.

Jam illi docem sunt :

Nam Parasitus octo hominum munus facile fungitur.
Plaut: Men: 1. 4. *Sequere me mea gnata, munus ut fungaris tuum.* Id: Trin: Prol: *Neq; boni, neq; liberalis functus officium est viri.* Ter: Adelph: 3. 4. *Functus adulescentuli est.*

Officium liberalis Ter: Phor: 2. 1. *Datomes militare munus fungens.* Nep: in Dat: *Supremam erga memoriam filij sui munera fungerentur.* Tac: An: 3. *Ego me P. C. mortalem esse, et hominum officia fungi, satisq; habere, si locum principem impetrem, et vos testor, et cetera meminisse posteros volo.* Id: An: 4. And in Plautus once more ut hic *munus fungatur tuum* Am: 2. 2. *Quo lecti religiosius, et minore molestia senatoria munera fungerentur.* Suet: Aug: C. 35. Again, *Petita venia, commendatisq; qui vicem ejus fungerentur* Id: Aug: C. 45. *Fruor* also is found with an Accusative. *Non licere meo modo ingenium frui.* Ter: Heau: 2. 4. *Utor* also, *si quid uti voles.* Plaut:

Mea, quæ præter spem venere, utantur sine. Ter: Adel: 5. 3. Which if *Vossius* had remembered he needed

needed not have instanc'd only in that of *Plaut* :
Cetera quæq; volumus uti. and *Operam abutitur* : *Andr* :
Prol. Vescor is common with an Acculative, *Vossius*
 says *Pliny* loves to speak so. And so he does, he quotes
 several passages from him, and one from *Tacitus*
Eò ad extremum inopia venere, ut in firmissimos suorum
sorte ductos vescerentur. *Vit* : *Agric* :

Lat : Gram : p. 91.

Quædam accipiendi, distandi, & auferendi verba
 ablativum sibi cum præpositione optant : *in, Iffuc*
ex multis jam pridem audiveram, &c.

Johnson.

Well, and why not *de multis* also? as, *Apud fo-*
rum modo de Davo audiui. Why is here no Distincti-
 on then, what Prepositions may be set before the
 Ablative Case here? His first Verb *accipio* does it
 not admit of several Prepositions? *consulem de plebe*
accipere. *Morem a majoribus accipere.* *Artes a ma-*
gistris accipere. *Conditionem ab hoste armato accipere.*
Literas aut epistolam ab aliquo accipere. *Salutem ab*
aliquo accipere. *Stipendium de publico accipere.* *Te-*
missimam quidem auditionem de eâ re accipi. With
 many others. But it will be said for the Author
 that he intends the Ablative Case of the *Terminus*
à quo. He should have said so then. For with-
 out that I know not who can interpret him. Chil-
 dren sure are not like to do it; but be it so. Un-
 der which of these Verbs then does one of his
 examples come in a propo? *Nasci a principibus*
fortuitum est. 'Tis a long fetch to make *nasci* come
 under *distandi*, and a longer still to bring it under
accipiendi, or *auferendi*. Let us suppose him to
 mean then that the *Terminus à quo* in all the pro-
 gressions of Time, Place, Number, Order, Cause,
 must be the Ablative Case with a Preposition be-
 fore

fore it. But if this will admit of several Prepositions, we should have been told what they were, to have made the Rule Serviceable. Are there but some Verbs, *quadam verba* of these significations that will admit of an Ablative with a Preposition? *Tu pot homo non es sobrius.* The Man was Drunk sure when he made this Rule, with the Appendix that follows it. Will not all Verbs of these significations admit of an Ablative Case with a Preposition unless some few of them in some peculiar Phrases? As, *movere senatu*, to remove a Man from his senatorial Dignity. *Alire magistratu*. *Abdicare se magistratu*. Yet the two former may have a Preposition with the Ablative upon other Occasions.

Lat. Gram: p. 91.

Vertitur hic ablativus aliquando in dativum: ut, Vivere si recte nescis, discede peritis. Est virtus placere abstinuisse bonis, Hec fuga, nato Deo, teque his, aut eripe flammis.

Johnson.

Discede peritis, This must either be from those that understand, or to those that Understand. If the latter the Example is impertinent. The Rule is Talking of the Terminus *a quo*, and the Example is given of the Terminus *ad quem*. If by *discedo peritis* be meant go from them that understand, how will the Termination *peritis* prove it to be the Dative Case, which is common also to the Ablative.

Non sani esse hominis non sanus juret Orestes.

Let any of the *Nolimus Liliū defamari* Men shew me that Horace must of necessity intend *peritis* for the Dative of the terminus *a quo*, and I will do Penitance for this hard Language. But if they can't,
nothing

nothing is too hard for them, (what ever it may be for the Author) who do their best (though bad be the best,) to continue the Imposition of the Blunder upon the Nation, and tyrannize over poor Children, for not understanding that, which they cannot understand themselves. Another Instance of the scandalous Ignorance, and supine Carelessness of this Author, is his next Example of a Dative Case.

Est Virtus placitis abstinuisse bonis.

Where meerly from a Termination common to the Dative and the Ablative he concludes it to be the Dative. I say meerly from the Termination, for I defie the World to shew me a Dative with *Abstineo* of this Relation. Verbs of taking away do indeed govern this Dative, but his Example is such another proof of it, as the rest have been shewn, that is just none, *Teq; eripe flammis.* *Horace's eripe te mora.* *Et succus pecori subducitur.* *Nemo furatur alteri,* would have been to the purpose : But this way of Reasoning, and Representing of things is enough to dash all Attempts of thinking in Children, and make them even as stupid, and senseless every whit as the Author they are forc'd to learn. But as he has given a Structure here to Verbs of Motion, and Abstinence, which they never have ; so he has wholly omitted one which they frequently have, that is of the Ablative Case, without a Preposition. For *Foro* *Distare* is as good as *à Foro distare*, *metâ distare* as *ab metâ*, with others of Motion. *Abstinsere vino* or *à vino*, though in some there may be a Limitation. But this among so many great ones, some may take for a small Fault.

Lat : Gram : p. 91.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis obtinent, adjici-

L

tur

tur ablativus significans mensuram excessus, as *Deforme existimabat, quos dignitate praeferet, ab ijs virtutibus superari.*

Johnson.

The Man is not sober yet, *Nondum edormivit crapulam.* Here is a Rule indeed rightly Stated, viz. the Relation assign'd, the measure of Excess; find me that in the Example that can. Here are three Ablative Cases: *Dignitate, ijs* and *Virtutibus*, two of them, signify the foundation of the comparison, *ijs* signifies the Agent to the Infinitive-passive, *Superari*, neither of them the measure of excess, the Thing the Rule was given for. I remember when I was a Young-Man, and Master of the King's-School in *Canterbury*, I had been doing something of this kind, which, as time and health would permit, I have continued ever since; to supply the Defects, explain the Obscurity's, rescin'd the Superfluity's, and correct the fallity's of this Grammar. It happened at a Publick Examination, one of the Prebendaries, who had been a School-master many Years, was assign'd for one of the Examiners, and seeing a Correction upon the Example of this Rule, which I had caus'd the Children to write opposite to it in an interleav'd Grammar, he was much offended, that I should take upon me to correct a Book set forth for a publick Grammar by Authority: I answer'd, I was confident it was never the Design of Authority to prescribe notorious Errours, and that it would rather thank any one, that should mend them. Upon which I shewed him, as well as I could, that all the Examples here had different Relations, no one of them that, upon which the Rule was form'd,

form'd, *Viz.* the Measure of Excess ; however he pitched upon every one of them successively as proper to the purpose, and would not be convinc'd, though a Man so great in other Respects, that should I name him, you would be astonish'd. And now if Men of mature Judgment, of considerable Learning in other things can be so overborn by youthful Prejudices, what effect must it have upon Children ? How inhumane must it be to be daily cramming these Nauseous Pills down their Throats, not to work with them, but to make 'em sick.

Lat : Gram : p. 91.

Quibuslibet Verbis additur ablativus absolute sumptus, ut, *Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus:*

Johnson.

These Ablatives absolute are nothing, but the meer *Chimera's* of Grammarians Brains, who, when they know not what to say to a thing, conjure up an unintelligible term to conceal their Ignorance, with all hoping to get into Admiration with their Readers, as Men of profound Understanding, who know that, which no Body else can tell what to make of. For what is meant here by the Term *Absolute* ? Let the English Rule explain the Latin.

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive join'd with a Participle express'd, or understood, and having no other Word of which it may be govern'd, shall be put in the Ablative Case *Absolute*. Having no other Word ! nor Words ? That Word, whatever it be, must make Nonsense. For if Grammar be the Art of expressing the Relation of Things, as it certainly is, then all things spoken of in Sen-

tences must have Relations, and by Consequence Words also, as signifying the Relations of those Things. Now Government in Grammar is nothing, but the Necessity of Expressing certain Relations, by certain Signs, in simple Propositions by Cases alone, or Præpositions, and Cases: in Complex by Conjunctions. If this be not so, how can the English Rule (much the better of these two for this Reason) say, *And it may be resolv'd by any of these Words, Dum, cum, quando, si, postquam, I add and quoniam,* only with this Restriction, that it may always be resolved by *some* of these Words, not by *any* of them, but by such of them only, as the Relation requires. And are not all these Conjunctions significative of Relations between Proposition, and Proposition? Suppose the Ablative to have the same Relation, and the Riddle is out, *Imperante Augusto* signifies the time when Christ was born, or under whom he was born. The like of *Imperante Tiberio* of his Crucifixion.

Nil desperandum Christo duce, et auspice Christo: i. e. Si, vel quoniam Christus sit dux, shews the Condition or Cause. So that all the Ablatives have Relation to some Proposition, though not to any single Word, and are all Governable, as other Words of the like Relation? Indeed there are some Passages in the Elder *Pliny*, where the Relation of these Ablatives is not so apparent, such as wou'd put a Man to a stand at first Sight; but upon Consideration they will all come under the Rules of Relation, without flying to this Conjuring Term *Absolute*.

Lat: Gram. P. 92,

Quibusdam tum verbis, tum adjectivis familiariter subjiciuntur verba infinita.

If

Johnson.

If Cicero had had the Examining of this Rule, I perswade my self he would have said of it, what he says of one of the Philosophers, *Nonne Multo satius est tacere, quam id dicere quod nemo intelligat.* If this be not the Case, let any Man shew me the Use of the Infinitive Mood from this Rule, and I'll profess my self his Scholar; for I am not ashamed to say, that I cannot do it. How shall I know that I can say by the best Authority, *Ego sum defessus querere, I am weary of seeking.* For which the same Author has, *Sum defessus queritando. Ne operam perdas poscere. i. e. poscendo. Tum omnia de se magnifice pollicendo, tum omnibus in locis regis criminibus crescere.* In the same Relation with *Pollicendo, i. e. Crescendo.* So when Horace says, *Et altis urbibus ultima*

Stetere causa cur perirent. Can I say, instead of, *Perirent, Perire?* But we shall reserve the further Consideration of this Matter to our Syntax, where we shall shew the Structure of the Infinitive in its full Latitude, namely the several Relations it has, not only to Nouns Adjectives, but Substantives also, as well as Verbs. There are Objections also of Defects in the Rule of Gerunds, but I shall pass them over.

Lat : Gram : p. 94.

Prius supinum activè significat, & sequitur verbum, aut participium, significans motum ad locum : ut, *Spectatum veniunt, &c.*

Johnson.

But is this Supine never us'd, but after Verbs, and Participles of Motion? Yes it follows,

Lat :

Lat : Gram : p. 94.

Illā verō, Dō venum, dō filiā nuptū, latētem habent motum.

Johnson.

But are there no Supines to be found that follow this latent Motion, or no motion at all rather ? How come Authors then to speak as follows ? *Sperans irrisum juvenis sobrios convictus, Justam rem, et facilem esse pratum à vobis volo. Copias ad me missum facias.*

Lat : Gram : p. 94.

Ponitur (i. e. supinum) et absolute cum verbo est, ut, *Actum est, ilicet, peristi. Itum est in viscera terræ. Cessatum est satis.*

Johnson.

He that does not see that *Actum, Itum, Cessatum* here are all Participles, and not Supines, has not the Sight of a Mole ; and that the Infinitive of their Verbs are understood with them, or some Neuter cognate Substantive. As, *itum est*, i. e. *ire* or *iter itum est, Agere actum est. Cessare cessatum est*. This will, it may be, appear strange Doctrine to them that have no other Notion of these Matters, than what they take from this Grammar : But as *Ire iter* is unquestionable, so *Cessare cessatum est, Agere actum est* is so probable, that I see not how it can be rejected, without the utmost perverseness. For my part, where there is no cognate Noun of the Neuter, I take this Infinitive to be the Subject of the Verb. 'Tis objected that

that there is no supposing any thing to be understood, that is never express'd, as the Infinitive Mood never is in these Cases. But in the first place, I see no Ground for this Maxim. We must understand some Subject for the Verb, and what that can be, when the Participle is Passive, and of the Neuter Gender, beside the Infinitive, I cannot imagine: Neither are we without good Countenance for this Supposition. *Pergitū pergere*, and *Propero properare domum* are from *Plautus*, the great Father of the Latin Tongue, and from whom we learn more of its Ratio, than almost all other Books put together. Then if *propero properare*, why not *properare properatur*. This is a general Liberty through the whole Language, that the Object of the Active Verb may be the Subject of the Passive, and *vice versa*. Beside *Cicero*, or some of his Friends, I forget which furnishes us with an Authority to say. *Facere est faciendum Quare visum est faciendum vos certiores facere*. And so I account for the Gerund in *dum*, that it is a Participial Adjective, whose Infinitive is its Substantive, and, when there is no other, the Subject of the Verb.

Secondly, This Supposition is a thousand times more probable, than that, by which they are made Supines. The first Supine we have shewn in our Commentaries to be nothing but the remaining Accusatives of Verbal Nouns, whose Declensions were probably, by the many we have still left so, once entire. But what can be understood here to govern the Accusative Case? Nothing so much as with a colourable Pretence.

Lat: Gram: p. 95.

Omne verbum admittit Genitivum proprii nominis loci, in quo fit actio ; modo primæ vel secundæ

dæ. declinationis, et singularis numeri sit : ut,
Quid Roma faciam? *Samia mihi mater fuit, ea ha-*
bitabat Rhodi.

Johnson.

Well, and is this all? Will they admit of no other Case but a Genitive? What if I should say, *Librum tuum ad Londinum legi*? Would it be no Latin, because not directed by this Grammar? What if another should write it? Must I condemn it, and expose my self for an Ignoramus, because I don't find it, or any thing like it here? Next the Rule is given only of Verbs of Action. What then if the Verb be a Verb Neuter, suppose of Presence, what Structure of the Place then? Why no Direction in the Rule? From the Examples indeed one may collect that it shall be the Genitive too. But may it not also be the Accusative with *ad*? Is it not so frequently. *Signa sunt ad Cajetam exposita. Cum ad Cybistra quinq; dies essem commoratus. Puteolis aiebat se unum diem fore, alterum ad Baias.* These two indeed are Plural, but singular, or Plural 'tis all. one for that, the Preposition *ad* is indifferent to both. *Ad Iconium me puto fore circiter Idus Sext. Mummius fuisse ad Corinthum pro certo habeo.* And if it be a common Name of place the Structure is all one, as *ad urbem esse*, &c. Now to prescribe People one Way of Speaking exclusive of another so general among the best Authors, and yet at other Times to bring in Singularities for Examples, just according to ones own Fancy, is a piece of Arrogance, that, of all Men in the World, this Author has the least Pretence to. It must be a Writer of a much greater Size, to whom the World will pay this Deference.

Lat :

Lat: Gram: p. 96.

Hac tria impersonalia, Interest, refert, & est quibuscumque genitivis annectuntur, præter hos ablativos femininos, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra &c.

Johnson.

Well, what Relation must the Genitive Case have? But this being a common Fault, that I have often Occasion to take notice of, I shall say no more of it here. What if I had Occasion to mention the Thing in Point of which my Interest, or Concernment lay? As, It concerns me much as to my Reputation, the Author has furnish'd us with *Interest ad laudem meam*: But will not *laudem mea*, or *laude mea* do as well? I fancy it will. Must the Person, or Thing concern'd be of Necessity in the Genitive Case? How comes Horace then to say? *Quid referat intra Natura fines viventi juvera centum an Mille arat*?

So the Adjectives *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, &c, may be in the Accusative Case in all reason if *rem* be joyn'd with them, as, *Quid id ad me, aut ad meam rem refert Persa quid rerum gerant*?

Lat: Gram: p. 97.

Hæc impersonalia accusandi casum exigunt, juvat, decet, cum compositis, delectat, Oportet: ut, *Me juvat ire per altum. Uxorem ades curare decet. Delectat viros muliebriter rixari. Patrem familias vendicem, non emacem esse oportet.*

Johnson.

Juvat has a Dative in Plautus, as, Dr. Busby

M

quotes

quotes it, *Quando ita tibi juvat*. And so I make no doubt it is in some editions, because I find *Stephens* quotes it so, but in Mine it is *lubet*. *Decet*, I have shewn in my Answer to Mr. *Symes* to have a Dative, twice in *Plautus*, as often in *Terence*. once in *Sallust*, *Livy*. and have added the Opinion of *Donatus* and *Vossius* that this Structure is rather preferable as often as the Verb has not an Infinitive Mood with it : It has also an Ablative, as, *Ut meq; teq; maximé atq; ingenio nostro decuit*. Answerable to the Structure of its cognate Adjective *Decorus*, *Neq; te decora, neq; tuis virtutibus*, *Oportet* never Governs an an Accusative Case, but that Case always depends upon the Infinitive Mood, whose Nature it is, as often as it is in the Subject, or Object of the Verb to have an Accusative Case, of that which the Verb requires to be in the Nominative. Thus in the Authors Example *Patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet*, *Patrem* is therefore the Accusative Case because it is subjected to *esse*, and 'tis no more govern'd of *oportet*, than it would be of *dicitur*, if the Sentence should be so chang'd : because *oportet* is not so much as a Transitive Verb as may be seen by that of *Plautus* where this Verb *oportet* governs a Dative, as

Homini servo suos
Domitos habere oportet oculos, & manus,
Orationemq;

Lat : Gram. P. 98.

His impersonalibus subjicitur accusativus cum genitivo ; pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserefeit, pudet, piget, &c.

Johnson.

Neither does this Rule discover the various Structure

ature of these Verbs. For *miseret* is found with an Accusative, as, *Menedemi vicem miseret me*, and yet I would not say, *Menedemi fortunas miseret me*. For it is very observable, that this Word *vicem* is several times found with an Accusative Case, when other Nouns of the self same Relation cannot be so, as, *Militibus vicem imperatoris sollicitis*. *Pœnitet* has other Structures than here mention'd. *Hæc conditio me nunc non pœnitet*. *Sub exitu vitæ signa dedit pœnitentis de matrimonio Agrippina*.

Lat : Gram : p. 99.

Participiorum voces cum fiunt Nomina genitivum postulant, &c.

Johnson.

Why Nothing here of *Equi ad certamina laborum patientissimi*. *Ut est gens minime ad mora tadium patiens*. See also *Negligens, neglectior*.

Lat : Gram : P. 99.

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus in ablativum feruntur, &c.

Johnson.

Why not *Procreatus* as well as *Prognatus*? Why not *Genitus* and *Generatus* as well as all the rest? But what? Is the Ablative sole the only Structure of all these Words? Will they not admit of a Preposition also? Why then no mention of *Hæc variam habent constructionem*. *Aliquando additur præpositio*, and the like? Why Nothing of that Kind here? Here is a various Construction too. Let us hear

what the Authors say, *Natus prius ab Inabe.*

Ille cum Louso de Numitore fuit.

A sanguine Trojano creatus. Ab origine cretus ead-
em. De stirpe humili creatus. Ex filia Ptolemæi pro-
creatus. Ex meretrice natus. Ab his majoribus orti.
Phryx erat et nostro gentus de sanguine Oy: Ep:
Par: Helen: Ex Adante generatus.

Lat: Gram: p. 105.

Prepositionum Constructio.

Johnson.

We are come now to the most curious Part of all Grammar, and which, if it were truly stated, would at once instruct, and entertain the Reader with a surprizing Delight. And therefore it is not to be expected that our Author, who has blunder'd so all along in plain Things, should have any Thing exact upon this Head, and it falls out accordingly. The First and Proper Uses of these Words are not indeed long to be remembered, nor difficult to be understood: and yet even here too our Author has come very short: But their Secondary or Translated uses are so various, that whereas the First may be learn'd in a Morning, the second will require some years, if not collected and digested to ones Hand; and even then, it will be no short Work to be Master of them. We will demonstrate this against him in the first of them according as they rise in order of Letters, which is *a ab abs* Englished from or fro and explain'd by these Examples only in the Lat: Gram: p. 70. *A me tibi nulla ulla est injuria. Ab alio Ex-*
pectes, alteri quod feceris. Abs quavis homine benefi-
cium

cum accipere, cum opus est gaudeas. Now let us see from the Authors whether this be a competent description of the use of this Preposition. But first it may be convenient to remove a Stumbling block out of the way, to confute an error I mean, into which many have fallen by the Authority of *Servius*, and amongst these even *Robert Stephens* himself in his *Thesaurus*, where he says, *à vel ab proximitatem loci significat.* His Examples are, *Nunciatum est nobis à M. Varrone venisse eum à Româ pridie Vesperis.* And *ab Roma aberat.* Now by the very citations it is as plain as the Day, that *Rome* it self is design'd, and not any Neighbouring Place. As for the first, the Passage at length will clear the matter, *In Cumanò nuper cum mecum Atticus noster esset, nunciatum est nobis à M. Varrone venisse eum à Româ (Româ in my Book) pridie vespèri, et, nisi de viâ fessus esset, continuo ad nos venturum fuisse: quod cum audivissemus, nullam moram interponendam putavimus, quin videremus hominem nobiscum et Studijs ijsdem, et vetustate amicitia conjunctum.* Itaq; confestim ad eum ire perreximus. And after the Meeting, and salutations past, follows *Hic pauca primo atq; ea percirculantibus nobis, et, si quid forte Roma novi: Atticus Omitte &c.* Hence I think 'tis plain that *Varro* came from *Rome*, since one of the first questions was, what News at *Rome*? The second I suppose to be that of *Sallust*, *Nam tum Brutus ab Româ aberat* Con: Cat: Let any one see the place for conviction. This false Opinion of *Malaspina* and others *Vossius* had confuted long since, by unexceptionable Proofs. But yet it is lately reviv'd by *Dr. Ker* who pretends to write from *Vossius*, I shall therefore add to the Authority's brought by *Vossius* some few more. *Suffectus in locum Æmylij C. Fabius magister equitum cum novo exercitu ab Roma advenit.* Liv: D. i. L. 9. p. 330. *Caterum et Fabius sup-*
mentum

plemētum ab Roma adduxit. Liv: D. 1. L. 9. p. 337. *Dum hac Roma geruntur legati ab Ardea veniunt, auxilium prope eversa urbi implorantes.* D. 1. L. 4. p. 141. *Hac celeriter Romam, ab Romā in castra Antium perlata. Legati ab Tusculo venerunt.* Id: Ib: p. 165. *Vossius*, I say had corrected this Errour, but then he concedes without distinction, that it is so sometimes. I say without Distinction, for he says nothing of the Occasions, upon which it is so us'd. To solve this knot therefore; when Authors speak of Sieges, or Sailing, it is common with them to set the Preposition *à* or *ab* before the Name of the Town, or City departed from, though the Army or Ship were never in it, as, *Valerium à Vejīs abducere exercitum jubet.* Liv:

Ab Dianio qua in Hispania est, ad Sinopen, qua in Ponto est, Navigaverunt. Cic: in Ver: or: 5. p. 271. Now, to resume the point we were upon before this Digression, we shall shew such uses of this Preposition, as are not deduceable from the Account this Grammar gives of it.

Quod si voluntas scriptoris conservanda sit, dicat se, non adversarios, à vountate ejus stare. Cic: Inv: 2. p. 20. Stand for it. *Nemo à senatu stetit constantius.* No Body stood more Stoutly for the Senate. Cic: *Prope ab exule fuit.* Tac:

He was next to a Banish'd Man. *Prope à timente est, qui salutem segnis expectat.* Sen: Ep: 58. *A contumeliā, quā à laude propius fuit post Vitellium eligi.* Tac: His: 2. p. 541. 'Twas rather a disgrace, than an honour, to be chosen after *Vitellius*. *Item considerandum est, ne aliud accusatoris criminatio contineat, aliud defensoris ratio purget, quod saepe consulto multi ab reo faciunt.* Ad: Her: L: 2. p. 113. Many of the Defendants Side. So *Pliny junior*, à *petitore*, à *possessore* agere. To plead on either Side. *Commune est quod nubi-*

lo magis ab adversarijs, quàm à nobis facit. Cic: Inv: 1. p. 53. Makes no more for the Adversary's, than for us. Tu gubernatorem à navi evoca à meis urbis Plaut: Amph: 3. 3. Do you call the Master of the Ship hither in my Name. A contraria aure infundere. To pour into the contrary Ear. Ictus ab latere I. iv: wounded in the Side. Agmen à tergo, à fronte carpere. To attack an Army in Front and Rear. Pulli à caudâ de ovo exeunt. Plin: N. His: 10. 16. Go out Tail foremost. Ova exeunt à rotundissima sui parte. Plin: N. His: 10. 52. as the former.

But here is a Variation, for sometimes the Preposition is omitted, as, *Neronem pedibus genitum Agrippina scribit.* Plin: N: H: 7. 7. Born with his Feet foremost. *Ritu natura capite gigni hominem mos est, pedibus efferri.* Plin: Ib: By the Order of Nature Men are usually born with their heads foremost, carried to be buried with their feet foremost. *Quæ in re pleriq; falluntur, cum in vineis pedamenta non sunt à vento eo opponenda.* Plin: N. H. 17. 2. Are not to be set against that Wind. So Tully, *Ex quibus cum pullos excluderint, ita tuerentur, ut et pennis foveant, ne frigore ladantur: Et si calor est, à sole se opponant.* N. D. L. 2. p. 102. So I choose to point it rather, than as Stephens in his *Thesaurus*, *Et si calor est à sole, se opponant*, as not questioning but Pliny took it so, and in the passage above cited follow'd him in it, and so it stands in the Book it self, even as printed by Stephens. The meaning is, by their Interposition they Skreen their young, from the Heat of the Sun. *Cunctis vero quæ fuerunt à sole partes rubent.* Plin: N. H. 15. 14. and 33. 8. *Omnig; à parte placebam.* Ov: Sapph: Phaon: I pleas'd on all sides. *Latus ab humeris, et pectore* Suet: Aug: c. 161. Does not signifie from the Shoulders and breast only, but in them also. *Si beneficium à*
de-

deteriore parte spectaveris Sen: Ben: If you look upon a good Turn on the worst Side. *Firmos omnino duces habemus ab occidente.* Cic: Ep:

We have resolute Generals in the West. *Ego quamquam preest huic questioni vir, et contra audaciam fortissimus. Et ab innocentia clementissimus.* Cic: Pro: S. R. p. 236. Merciful toward Innocence. *Servum à pedibus meis Romam misi* Cic: Att: 8. 5. I sent my Footman. *Libertorum precipue suspexit Polybium à studiis, Narcissum ab epistolis, Pallantem rationibus.* Suet: Claud: c. 28. Of his freed Men, he most respected Polybius that assisted him in his Studies, Narcissus his Secretary, and Pallas that kept his Accounts. *Amat à lenone hic.* Plaut: Poen: 5. 2. He loves one that lives with the Pandor. *Hic amanti à Philocomasio facimus copiam, ut eam abducatur, abeatque.* *Amanti à Philocomasio,* that is, who is in Love with Philocomasium. *Omitto isthac ego facile patiam, dum hic hinc à me sentiat.* Plant: Rud: 4. 4. à me, my Son, of my Family. *A ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur. Contactum namque eo celerius rubiginem trahit.* Plin: N. H. 34. 14. *Ulciscitur se à ferro,* Revenges it self of Iron.

These uses of this Preposition, are not in the least hinted by this Grammar. But there are others also, that are not any way plainly pointed out by it, so as to assure a Man of the use of them. And if this Preposition only, which is one of them of the least Variety, make so much Work, what will all the rest do put together? Nay, what will *ad* and *in* do only? If ever this matter comes to be set in its true Light, the Grammarians can never be pardon'd these Omissions.

'Tis commonly said in their Defence, that these things are proper for Dictionaries, and there they are, and from thence to be fetch'd, when Occasion requires. To this I answer, there are some of them indeed

indeed, but not all, by a great deal, at least in any one Dictionary. And then what an insufferable Fatigue must it be to write in this Language, when all must be fetch'd from the Dictionarys, where a Man many times has two or three Folio Pages to look over, and those for the most Part but indifferently digested, before he can be assured of what he would write? He that has these Things in his Head (as I can shew some of little more than Sixteen, that have in a great Measure) will write a Quire to the others Sheet.

We have now seen what the Author has not said, let us next see what he has said of this Matter.

Lat : Gram : p. 50.

Præpositio subaudita interdum facit, ut addatur ablativus &c.

Johnson.

I would know when, and when not. The Author has given but three Examples, and there are, it may be, as many Hundreds.

Lat : Gram : Ib :

Præpositio in compositione eundem nonnunquam casum regit, quem extra compositionem regebat, &c.

Johnson.

A mighty Help this ! I would know again, which will, which will not.

Lat : Gram : Ib :

Verba composita cum A, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in non

nonnunquam repetunt easdem prepositiones cum
suo casu extra compositionem, idq; eleganter, &c.

Johnson.

Here's an Elegancy it seems, and it was very
unkindly done, when he had set us agog, to put us
off with a *nonnunquam* only, and determine No-
thing, which would, and which would not.

Much more might have been said, as well upon
the Heads here treated off, as several others; but
either this is enough to set aside this paultry Book,
or nothing ever will.

FINIS.



ERRATA.

PAge 2: Line 9. for *quarit. r. quarit.* Ib: l. 11.
 dele comma. p. 9. l. 9 *habi r. habui.* Ib: l. 29.
omniy, r. omnium. Ib: l. 33. after *instituit* make .
 p. 25. l. 5. *catilina. r. Catilina.* p. 27. l. 11. d. but.
 p. 32. l. 1. *geneti r. generi.* Ib: l. 21. with r. without.
 p. 43, Col. 4. d. *Convitiis.* p. 51. l. 7. *mens r. meas.*
 Ib: l. 9. *cis r. eis.* Ib: l. 34. after *ne te r. in.* p.
 52. l. 1. *animus r. animus.* Ib: l. 30. *sepens r. ser-*
pens. Ib: l. 36. *adeos r. ad eos.* p. 56. l. 1. *Et r. Ex.*
 p. 59. l. 21. *whoever r. who ever.* Ib. 36. Dative
 r. Accusative: Accusative r. Dative. p. 60. l. 34.
neparvuli r. ne parvuli. p. 61. l. 17. *aliquet r. ali-*
quor; p. 64. l. 7. *caus r. causis.* p. 71. l. 11. *nonanti r.*
notanti. Ib: l. ult. *committur r. committitur.* p. 82.
 l. 5. after *no add* other. p. 90. l. 20. *deduceable r.*
deducible; Ib. l. 30 *contineat r. contineat.*

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